

## HISTORIC COMPONENT RESULTS

In this discussion of the historic component of 7NC-D-100, a summary of the historic documentation related to the site will be presented followed by a description and interpretation of the historic features recorded at the site. These features include sets of posthole features which appear to be related to three structures and additional artifact-bearing features located both adjacent to and away from the postholes. Following the description and interpretation of features, the accompanying artifact assemblage and its distribution will be discussed. This analysis will provide information on the date-range of the historic occupation and data on the material culture assemblage of the historic occupants. Finally, the features and artifact assemblage will be considered in light of data from the documentary sources.

### ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Limited archival research conducted as part of the Phase I and II report indicated only that the historic occupation of the Whitten Road site predated 1850 (Custer et al. 1985). In order to satisfy the proposed data recovery plan (Appendix III), extensive additional archival research was carried out to reconstruct the historic occupation of the site and to assist in the interpretation of the archaeological components. Of particular relevance to the archaeological interpretation of the Whitten Road site are the specific dates of occupation of the

site and the relative economic ranking of the inhabitants in the local community. Such data could also be used to guide further archaeological and historic research on agricultural tenant life in northern Delaware during the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. This additional archival research employed a variety of primary resources including New Castle County deeds, Orphan's Court and other probate records, road petitions, tax assessments, census records and genealogical records. Secondary sources include various state and county histories including Scharf (1888), Bevan (1929), and Conrad (1908) and the cultural resource survey files of the state Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (BAHP).

The first documentary reference to the property parcel on which the Whitten Road Site is located is a deed dated 1727. On March 27th of that year, John Elliot of Philadelphia sold 385 acres of land along the north side of Christiana Creek, which included the 100 acre Whitten Road site parcel, to his son Andrew Elliot. A summary of all the deed transactions for the property is given in Table 6 (1727-1860). Andrew Elliot then sold the 100 acre parcel to his younger brother John for 50 pounds in February 1729. John Elliot in turn sold the parcel on which the Whitten Road Site is located to James Stewart of Christiana Creek in December of 1729. Stewart paid 55 pounds for the parcel, only slightly more than what John Elliot had paid his brother for the land earlier that year.

James Stewart and his wife Mary farmed the property until his death by about 1732. An appraisal of the estate of James Stewart dated 1 December 1732 (Table 7) assessed his possessions, including 100 acres of land at 500 pounds. Stewarts' estate included a number of crops in both the ground and in sheaf, specifically wheat valued at 44 pounds, corn worth 12 pounds 10 shillings, and oats worth three pounds. Stewart also owned a number of types of livestock including horses, cows, and sheep worth 26 pounds 10 shillings. Farm implements included a plow, 2 "matoks" and 2 axes appraised at 5 pounds 10 shillings. Domestic items included "a pot and a crock," "friing[sic] pan and kettle," and various earthen vessels. This appraisal, however, does not indicate any structures on the property although it is likely that the Stewarts had at least one structure. Deed records also mention no structures, and no conclusive archaeological evidence of this first Stewart occupation was recovered from the data recovery excavations.

In 1734, Mary Stewart, James' widow, purchased an adjoining 84 acre parcel from John Hore. Hore had purchased this property from the proprietors of Pennsylvania the day before on September 6, 1734, and its purchase increased the Stewart family holdings in White Clay Creek Hundred to 184 acres along the north side of Christiana Creek. By 1749, Mary Stewart had remarried and in a deed dated May 10, of that same year sold, with John Henderson her second husband, the 184 acre parcel to her sons John and Samuel Stewart. On that same day, John Stewart sold his rights to the parcel to his brother Samuel and his other brother James

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TABLE 6

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SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS, 1727-1860

(Parcel 1, ca. 100 acres)

John Elliot to Andrew Elliot, his son	27 March 1727	385 acres	N-1-89
Andrew Elliot to John Elliot, his brother	February 1729	100 acres	I-1-176
John Elliot to James Stewart	27 Dec. 1729	100 acres	I-1-235

(Parcel 2, ca. 85 acres)

Adam Short to John Hore	6 Sept. 1734	84 acres	G-L-78
John Hore to Mary Stewart, widow of James	7 Sept. 1734	(84 acres)	K-1-277

(Parcels 1 and 2 now united by Mary Stewart)

John and Mary Henderson (for Mary Stewart) to John Stewart, son of Mary and James, and wife Elizabeth	10 May 1749	(184 acres)	(Q-1-605)
John Stewart and wife Elizabeth to his brothers Samuel and James Jr. Stewart	10 May 1749	184 acres	Q-1-172
Samuel Stewart and wife Elizabeth to his brother James Jr.	19 Feb. 1752	184 acres	Q-1-605
James Stewart, Jr. and wife Anna to Amasa Smith	23 Oct. 1807	260 acres 57 perches	F-3-77
Amasa Smith to Abraham Warrick	6 May 1814	260 acres 57 perches	N-3-470

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TABLE 6 (cont.)

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Abraham Warrick to Edward Hamen	18 May 1834	260 acres 57 perches	P-4-177
Estate of Edward Hamen to Thomas Oliver	12 March 1853	(260 acres)	Orphan's Court V-1-175
Thomas Oliver to Thomas Whitten	17 February 1860	260 acres 12 perches	M-7-31
Thomas Whitten to Chester T. Davis	15 May 1917	260 acres 12 perches	Y-26-338
Chester T. Davis to John and Mary Walther	5 July 1922	260 acres 12 perches	D-31-229

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(II). A summary of the Stewart family genealogy during this period is shown in Figure 12.

In February 1752 Samuel Stewart sold his half of the parcel to his brother James (II). By 1759 James Stewart (II) had died, and in December, 1761, his widow married Alexander Aikens (N.C.C. Orphans' Court, [NCCOC] D-1-194). In 1767, Eleanor Aiken, administrator of the estate of James Stewart (II), appeared in Orphans' Court and petitioned for settlement of his estate. James Stewart (II) had left several living children specifically his eldest son John, James (III), Samuel and Eleanor. Three other children, Thomas, Robert, and Mary were born to James and Eleanor Stewart but had since died.

By 1768, John Stewart, the eldest son of James (II), had turned 21 years of age and was anxious to dispose of his father's substantial estate. In October of that year, Eleanor Aiken, the widow, was granted one-third of James' (II) estate including 73 acres and 29 perches of land and "that room below stairs in the east end of the mansion or dwelling house and also her third of the barn and stable on the premises" (NCCOC D-1-206). This is the first documentary reference to the structural remains located by the data recovery investigations. In January of 1770, John Stewart asked the court to assign to him the other two-thirds of his fathers' estate upon giving security to pay his brothers James and Samuel and sister Eleanor their proportionate parts of the valuation of the estate (NCCOC D-1-250). This request was granted and at his death in late 1772 or early 1773, his minor son James Jr. (IV) inherited the property as directed in his will.

In January of 1773, the Orphans' Court ordered an assessment of deceased John Stewart's property (NCCOC D-1-389). This

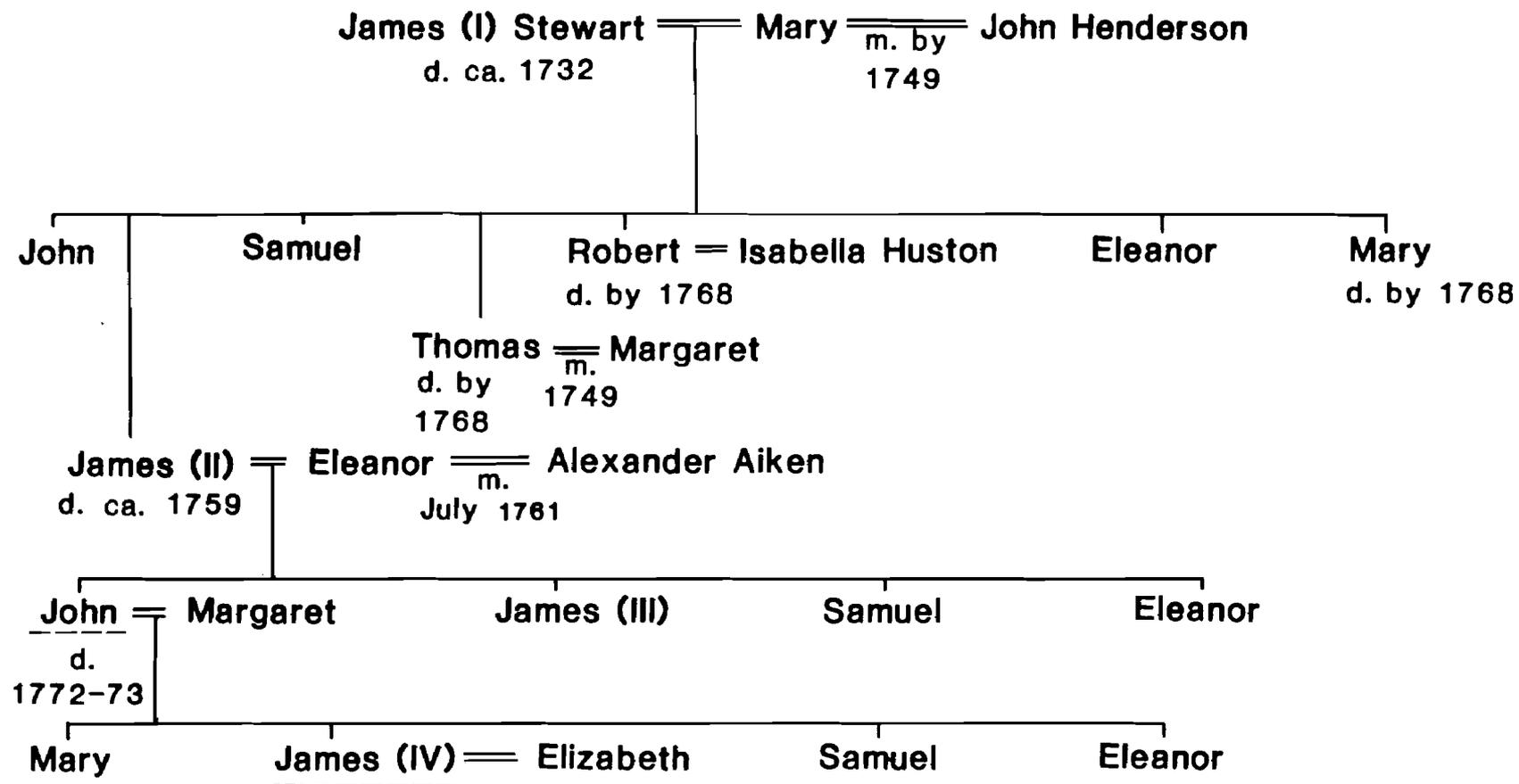
TABLE 7

## INVENTORY OF JAMES STEWART, 1732

Appraisal of the Estate of James Stewart	Pounds	Shilling	Pence
to on hundred akors of land	500	00	00
to wheat in the sheaf	031	10	00
to ots in the sheaf	003	00	00
to engin corn	012	10	00
to a grey mear	006	00	00
to a whit mear	003	00	00
to a sorol colt	003	00	00
to a dark gray colt	004	10	00
to a bra mear	003	10	00
to 15 sheep	003	10	00
to 3 cows	007	00	00
to 4 yerlings past and a stor of 2 past yerlings past a stor	006	00	00
to 3 caws	005	50	00
to puffor	000	18	00
to pot and crock	000	10	00
to friing pan and wheide and kettle	000	08	00
to wheat in the grand	012	10	00
to plow, 2 matoks, 2 axes	005	10	00
to a saddol and bridel	005	05	00
to earthen vesols	000	03	00
as witness our hands	201	14	06

**FIGURE 12**  
**Stewart Family Genealogy, 1732-ca.1773**

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----- Orphans' Court Petitioner

d.- died

m. - married

ca. - circa

assessment was completed by April at which time the estate included a:

"frame dwelling house with a new cedar roof - the chimney in the east end of the house to be rebuilt a new floor of good pine boards to be laid over head and two rooms to be finished upstairs, the stairs to be repaired and windows to be glazed, a log kitchen with an oak roof, an old barn and stable in bad repair, the garden to be pailed in, [and] a small orchard the fencing in proper repair" (NCCOC D-1-422).

In 1786 James Stewart (IV) was assessed for personal and real estate valued at 10 pounds and 2 shillings and placing him in the second quartile of taxables in the Hundred (Coleman et al. 1984: 214). A summary of the tax assessment data for the occupants of the Whitten Road site is given in Table 8. Stewart is listed in the deed records as a yeoman and was undoubtedly cultivating the 184 acre parcel. Stewart prospered and in 1798 was in the top 15% of taxables in White Clay Creek Hundred (Coleman et al. 1984: 214). In this year, Stewart was assessed for a total of \$1363 of property including 219 acres of land worth \$876 and a personal estate valued at \$187.

According to the 1800 census, Stewart's household consisted of himself and his wife Elizabeth, two male children under 26 years of age, two female children under 26 years, and three other "taxable persons." The identity of these three other persons is not known and may represent tenants. In 1801 he was assessed for one slave worth \$80 and by 1807, for a total of 876 acres of real estate. This period was one of consistently high wheat prices and of relative prosperity for many Delaware farmers and James Stewart (IV) apparently participated extensively in the wheat trade.

It was during this period that James (probably IV) Stewart built a 2 and 1/2 story brick dwelling approximately 1200 feet to the north of the archaeological site. This structure is still extant (Plate 2) and is known as the James Stewart, Jr. House (N-4003) (Fitting and Jet, 1982--BAHP Cultural Resource Survey Form).

The 184 acre parcel remained in James Stewart's (IV) hands until 1807 when he mortgaged it to Amassa Smith of Gloucester County, New Jersey for 975 pounds. A resurvey of the boundaries of the 184 acre parcel at that time along the Christiana River and Barratts' Run and the addition of two small parcels through a straightening of the boundary lines had increased the size of the parcel to slightly over 260 acres (Figure 13).

Amassa Smith continued to cultivate the property and appears in the 1808 tax assessment of White Clay Creek Hundred. In this year, Smith was assessed for livestock valued at \$152.70. Two

TABLE 8

## Summary of Tax Assessments, 1803-1861

taxable	acres of land	buildings and situations	of transfer value	real estate amount of \$	personal estate amount of \$	stock	slaves \$	poll tax \$	total assessment \$
1803									
James Stewart	219			876	490			134	\$1200
1807									
James Stewart	876		1235		224.73			134	\$358.73
1808									
Amassa Smith			152.70					134	\$286
1812-13									
Jacob McCallister						6		134	\$140
Amassa Smith						142		134	\$276 (tot.\$416)
1816									
Abraham Warrick	260	one brick dwelling, framed barn		6500		267		150	\$6917
Jacob McCallister	80	one loghouse		100					\$100 (tot.\$7017)
1822									
Abraham Warrick	260	brick house and frame barn		1583	1706	146		134	\$1864
1825									
Abraham Warrick's Estate				1560		4			(\$1406)
Nathaniel Wolf						18		140	\$158 (tot.\$1564)

TABLE 8 (con't.)

## Summary of Tax Assessments , 1803-1861

acres of land taxable	buildings and situations	of transfer value	personal amount of real estate \$	amount of personal estate \$	stock	slaves \$	poll tax \$	assessment \$	total
1828-34	260	brick house & farm		5200					
	37	brick house & farm		928					
Abraham Warrick	12	woodland		360					
	5	frame house		125					(\$5440)
Nathaniel Wolfe						150		400	\$550 (tot.\$5990)
1837-40	260	2 story brick house and frame barn		6500		316	\$100	400	\$7316
Edward Hamman									
1840	260	2 story brick house & frame barn		6500		400		400	\$7300
Edward Hamman									
1845	260	brick house & frame barn		8800		250		400	\$9550
Edward Hamman									
1861	260	brick house & frame barn		10,000		740		400	\$11,140
Thomas Whitten									

PLATE 2

James Stewart, Jr. House (N-4003)



years later, in May 1814, Smith sold the entire 260 acre parcel to Abraham Warrick of Wilmington for \$9200. In 1816, Warrick was assessed \$6500 for 260 acres of land with one brick dwelling and framed barn and including 80 acres of woodland and one "log house" then "in the tenure" of Jacob McCallister. Such an assessment places Warrick well into in the top 17% of the taxables assessed in White Clay Creek Hundred that year (Coleman et al. 1984:215). The 80 acres of woodlot on which the tenancy was located corresponds to the original 84 acre parcel purchased by Mary Stewart in 1734 and the 73 acres set aside as Eleanor Stewart's "widow's third" in 1768 and places the McCallister tenancy at the Whitten Road Site. The "brick dwelling" refers to the James Stewart, Jr. House (N-4003) approximately 1200 feet to the north.

Jacob McCallister appears in the tax assessment records of White Clay Creek Hundred as early as 1812. In 1810 he married Rebecca Warrick, who was probably one of Abraham Warrick's daughters (NCC Marriage Licenses, Vol. 5, p. 147). In the 1812 assessment, McCallister is listed next to Amassa Smith, the owner of the property at the time, suggesting that he had been a tenant on the property for at least 4 years by 1816. In 1812 McCallister was assessed \$134 for his person and \$6 for a cow. Smith, by comparison, was assessed for livestock valued at \$142 in addition to \$134 for his person. The 1820 census indicates that within ten years the McCallisters had three sons and two daughters and that they were still tenants of Abraham Warrick (Table 9). McCallister, however, remained a tenant for only two more years and by 1822 had left White Clay Creek Hundred according to the tax assessment error list for that year.

By 1825 Warrick had another tenant on the property, Nathaniel Wolf. In the census for that year, Wolf is listed under Warrick, where McCallister had been listed as his tenant in 1820 and as Amassa Smith's tenant in 1812. In 1828, the same year that McCallister left, Abraham Warrick's 260 acres and brick house and frame barn were assessed at \$5200. This placed Warrick in the top 3% of the taxables in the Hundred for that year (Coleman et al. 1984:215). The house and associated 5 acre parcel, was valued at \$125.

Warrick sold the entire 260 acre parcel to Edward Hamman (also Hamen, Hammond) of Pencader Hundred for \$5000 in May 1834. Hamman farmed the property successfully and in 1837 was in the top 1% of taxables in White Clay Creek Hundred and possessed personal and real estate valued at \$7316 (Coleman et al. 1984: 215). Hamman's possessions also include one male slave worth \$100. Hamman did not own any slaves by 1840, however, as none appear in the census or the tax assessment for that year. Hamman continued to farm the property until his death in July 1846 at which time his estate was contested in Orphans' Court. Hamman was survived by his wife Rebecca and five children: William, John, Elizabeth, Mary, and Edward. Of these children, only William and John were 21 years of age in 1846. Edward Hamman, however, had mortgaged the property and it was not until 1851

TABLE 9

## POPULATION CENSUS DATA, 1800-1830

Year	Head of Household		Number	
1800	James Stewart, Jr.	White males under 10	1	
		White males 16-26	1	
		White males 26-45	1	
		White females under 10	1	
		White females 16-26	1	
		White females 26-45	1	
		Other free persons in family	3	
1810	Abraham Warrick	White males 10-16	3	
		White males 16-26	1	
		White males over 45	1	
		White females under 10	1	
		White females 10-16	2	
		White females 26-45	1	
	John Jackson - coloured	Slaves	4	
	Amasa Smith	White males under 10	2	
		White males 10-16	2	
		White males 16-26	1	
		White males 26-45	1	
White females under 10		2		
White females 10-16		2		
White females 16-26		1		
White females 26-45		1		
Jacob McCallister	White males 16-45	1		
	White females 16-26	1		
1820	Abraham Warrick	Free white males under 10	1	
		Free white males 10-16	1	
		Free white males 16-26	1	
		Free white males 26-45	1	
		Free white females under 10	1	
		Free white females 10-26	1	
		Free white females over 45	1	
		Other free persons in family	1	
		Persons engaged in agriculture	1	
		Jacob McCallister	Free white males under 10	3
			Free white males to 45	1
Free white females under 10	2			
Free white females 26-45	1			
Persons engaged in agriculture	1			

that an appraisal of his estate was returned to the court.

The February 1851 appraisal of Edward Hamman's estate clearly identifies the existence of the tenant structure investigated by data recovery excavations. This structure, however, does not appear on the plat of the parcel completed for the court (NCCOC V-1-173, Figure 14). By 1851, the "log tenement" was in poor repair and was judged to require \$15 in repairs. The lot on which the tenement was located consisted of 2 1/2 acres of cleared land, 7 1/2 acres of meadow, and two young apple and peach orchards. The 2 1/2 acres of cleared land was fenced, but that fence was in poor repair and judged to require at least 25 panels of new fence. The rent of the tenancy and small parcel was valued at \$25 per year.

According to the 1850 Agricultural Census, the Hamman farm was a very prosperous one and consisted of 150 acres of improved land and 110 acres of unimproved. The cash value of the Hamman farm was reported to be \$12,000. This amount is almost four times the median value of \$3,050 for farms in White Clay Creek Hundred reported in the 1850 Agricultural Census (Michael 1985: Table 1). In addition, the Hamman farm owned machinery and implements valued at \$150--almost 1 and 1/2 times greater than the \$107 median value of machinery for other White Clay Creek Hundred farms in 1850 (Michael 1985: Table 10). This greater mechanization resulted in dramatically greater production--Hamman produced more than four times the median amount of wheat and twice the oats and hay as other farms in the Hundred in 1850 (Table 10).

After the Orphans' Court return of 1851, no further references to tenants or tenant dwellings are made in the tax assessment, deed, census, and map records. The James Stewart, Jr. House (N-4003), however, appears regularly and is shown on Rea and Price (1849, Figure 15), Beers' (1868, Figure 16), and Baist (1893, Figure 17). The 1853 Orphans' Court plat strongly suggests that the structure was not repaired in 1851 and was either gone or uninhabitable and of no monetary value in 1853. Given the degree of mechanization and production at the Hamman farm, it is likely that the extra labor provided by tenants was no longer necessary and the structures were plowed under to provide more land. Similarly, the tenant structure does not appear on any of the published nineteenth century maps of the area (Rea and Price 1849; Beers' 1868; Hopkins' 1883; or Baist 1893).

Whitten Road itself was first officially laid out in May 1855. According to the road petition and return submitted to the Court of General Sessions, the residents of the area desired a connecting route from the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike (modern Rt. 40) north over Christiana Creek to the Christiana and Elkton Turnpike (modern Old Baltimore Pike). A private road existed previously and appears in the 1853 Orphans' Court Plat (Figure 14). The course of the road as approved by the court largely followed the private road and established property lines

TABLE 10

COMPARISON OF EDWARD HAMMAN 1850 FARM PRODUCTION  
TO MEAN PRODUCTION OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY BY HUNDRED

	Wheat (bu.)	Indian Corn (bu.)	Oats (bu.)	Buckwheat (bu.)	Hay (tons)
Edward Hamman Est.	630	100	600	20	30
W.C.C. Hundred*	126	438	307	13	13
Christiana	166	298	246	--	27
Brandywine	113	178	140	24	21
Mill Creek	141	414	307	24	22

Abstracted from Agricultural Schedule, Ms. Census, De., 1850 for the John Hamman farm [estate of Edward Hamman, dec'd.], and Jack Michael A Typology of Delaware Farms - 1850. Tables 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.

\* Mean values for each Hundred computed per farm for only those farms that produced that crop.

Key

W.C.C. - White Clay Creek  
bu. - bushel

and appears in Figure 18.

In 1853, Edward Hamman's estate was sold at auction to settle the Orphans' Court case. Thomas Oliver purchased the parcel at this time and sold the property to Thomas Whitten in 1860. Whitten retained the property until 1917 when it was sold to Chester T. Davis of Christiana Hundred. In 1922, Davis sold the property to John and Mary Walther. It was Mr. Walther who began the commercial sand and gravel pitting operation which has grown to encompass large areas on both sides of Whitten Road and 7NC-D-100 (Plate 1).

In conclusion, documentary evidence indicates that the Whitten Road site was occupied by the second quarter of the eighteenth century and possibly as early as 1732, the year of James (I) Stewart's death and estate inventory. Deed records and land plat reconstructions indicate that the Stewarts occupied the Whitten Road site until the last quarter of the eighteenth century when the extant James Stewart Jr. House (N-4003) was constructed nearby. At this time, it is likely that tenants were moved into the frame dwelling, log kitchen, barn and stable on the site as indicated by the 1773 Orphans' Court return. Tax assessment and Orphans' Court records then indicate that at least two tenants, Jacob McCallister and Nathaniel Wolf, occupied the site until 1851-1853 when changes in agriculture and the condition of the tenant structures contributed to their destruction.

## STRUCTURE-RELATED FEATURES

Data recovery operations at 7NC-D-100 identified evidence of three spatially distinct mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century earthfast structures. The location and orientation of these three structures, Structures I-III, is shown in Figure 19. Figures 20-22 show the specific architecture and occupation related features associated with each structure.

The archaeological evidence of Structures I-III is significant because clear evidence of earthfast construction on historic sites in northern Delaware did not exist prior to data recovery excavations at the Whitten Road site. However, such data are well-known from both 17th and 18th century contexts in the Chesapeake region where the description and analysis of earthfast remains have been addressed in the article "Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies" (Carson et al. 1981). Much of the terminology used in the description and interpretation of earthfast remains at 7NC-D-100 has been borrowed from this study.

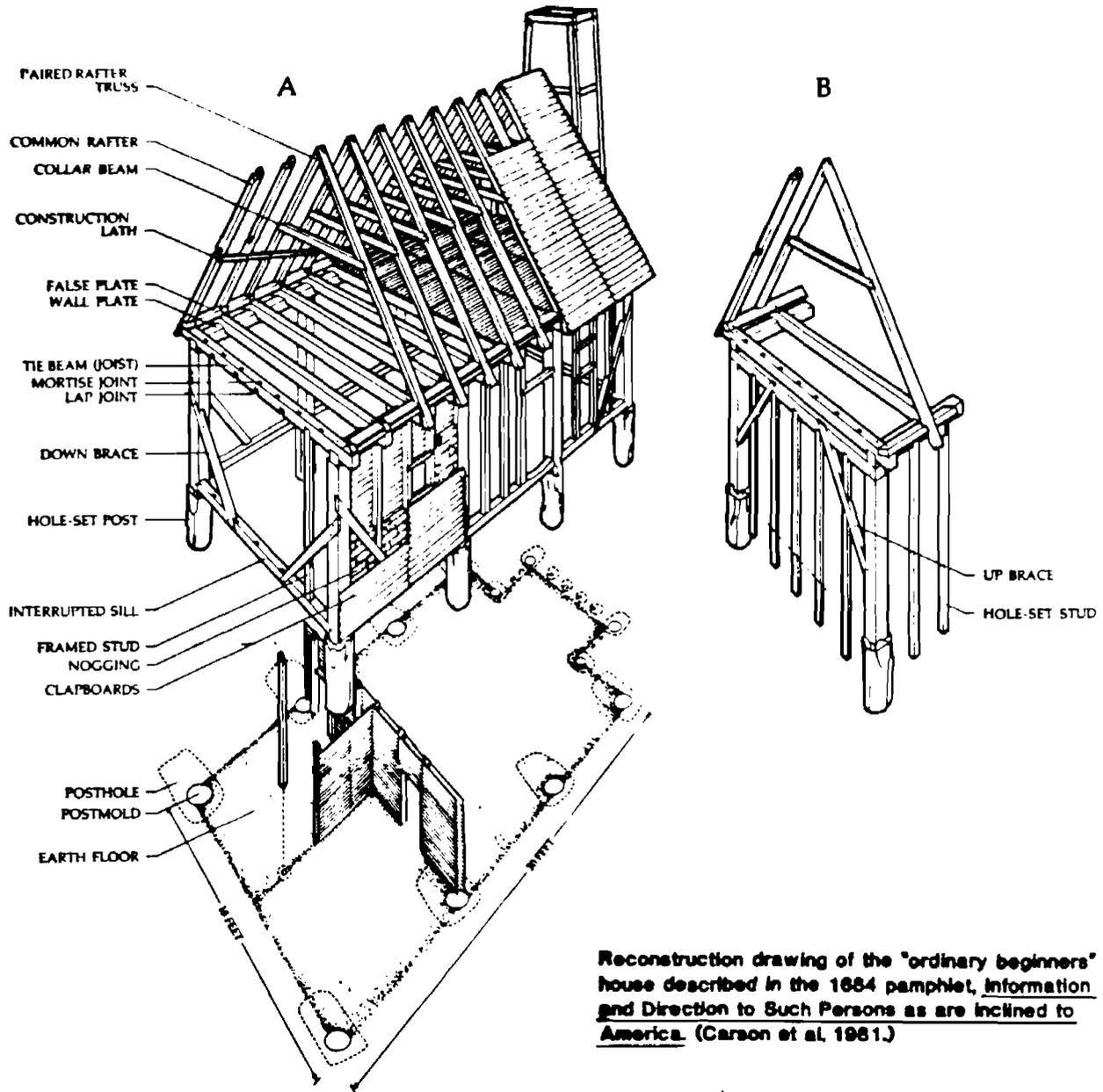
Earthfast housing is characterized by framing elements in direct contact with the ground, without intervening stone, brick, or mortar foundation elements (Figure 23). Earthfast structures are typically framed upon large, paired vertical posts set directly into excavated holes (hole-set framing) or upon wood or stone blocks (hole-set block framing). These paired vertical members were then connected by a horizontal brace called a tie-beam. Earthfast housing also includes log structures and frame buildings set directly upon the ground or upon simple wooden blocks without any vertical members inserted into excavated holes. Hole-set and tie-beam framed structures, however, are usually much sturdier and longer lasting. Hole-set blocks represent an additional improvement in structure longevity as more of the frame is not in direct contact with the ground and not as susceptible to moisture and decay. Structures identified at the Whitten Road site utilized both hole-set and hole-set block construction and there is some evidence that partial log construction or construction upon wooden blocks was used in an addition onto one of the structures (Structure I). A glossary of architectural and archaeological terms is given in Appendix IX.

### Structure I

The primary archaeological evidence of Structure I is a series of three paired postmolds/holes and two large occupation related features, including a possible hearth, to the west (Figure 20). The three pairs of postmold/hole features are arranged in a simple pattern of two 8 foot square bays (Figures 19 and 20). The paired arrangement of this feature complex may be indicative of what is known as "reverse or bent assembly" (Carson et al. 1981:150) in which the main structural posts were arranged in the form of tie-beam pairs, each consisting of two upright members connected by a horizontal beam. Additional horizontal bracing helped hold these pairs of hole-set posts

FIGURE 23

Diagram of Earthfast Construction



together (Figure 23). With the postholes of oversized shape and consistent depths, these main support posts could be maneuvered into the related joinery. These holes would then be backfilled and the main support posts would be earthfast.

It appears as if the southernmost tie-beam pair (Features 55 and 57) had once been replaced as a unit and the replacement posts were located 2 feet south of the original pair thus enlarging the structure to a length of 18 feet. The posthole at the southeast corner of the structure (Feature 57) was simply enlarged to accommodate the replacement post whereas a new posthole (Feature 31) was dug for the post replacement at the southwest corner of the structure (Figure 20). Not only are such patterns of oversized, flat-bottomed postholes well known from numerous colonial domestic sites characterized by earthfast construction, but replicative experiments involving this manner of building have also substantiated the need for these enlarged postholes of comparable depth (Carson et al. 1981; Kelso 1984). The orientation of the postholes with the long axes running parallel to the length of the building could be an additional indicator of reverse assembly because this would have been the easiest way to erect such prefabricated pieces. Reverse assembly has been described as a simpler construction technique than normal assembly, which was characterized by plated side walls rather than post and tie-beam pairs. It is also thought to represent a simpler design with tie beams extending beyond the walls and supporting the roof frame free of the posts. Normal assembly necessitated more complicated joinery, with plates, beams, and rafters all having to be connected at each post. A possible economic connotation may also be in these two modes of construction, as normal assembly seems more likely to have required a more sophisticated carpenter than would reverse assembly.

It has been suggested that builders who practiced reverse assembly may have calculated bay intervals as the distance from the side of one tie-beam pair to the nearest side of the next one (Carson et al. 1981). Careful measurement of the distances between the tie-beam pairs of Structure I at 7NC-D-100 suggests that the bay intervals were more likely to have been measured both to and from the centers or very near the centers of the posts. Although clear evidence of postmolds was found in all of the postholes of Structure I, measurements between post centers are not precisely 8 feet in all cases. However, this may serve as evidence that Structure I was not "so methodically planned and precisely dimensioned" as some other examples of earthfast structure remains (Carson et al. 1981). The small size of the structure (16'X 8' enlarged to 18'X 8') suggests that it was not a main dwelling house. The abundance of domestic debris in the plowzone above and around the postholes (Figure 9) and from the fill of the features themselves appears to be an indication that the structure could have been a detached kitchen or tenant quarter. Nonetheless, because such data in any form is so rare in northern Delaware, the features themselves will be briefly described by pairs.

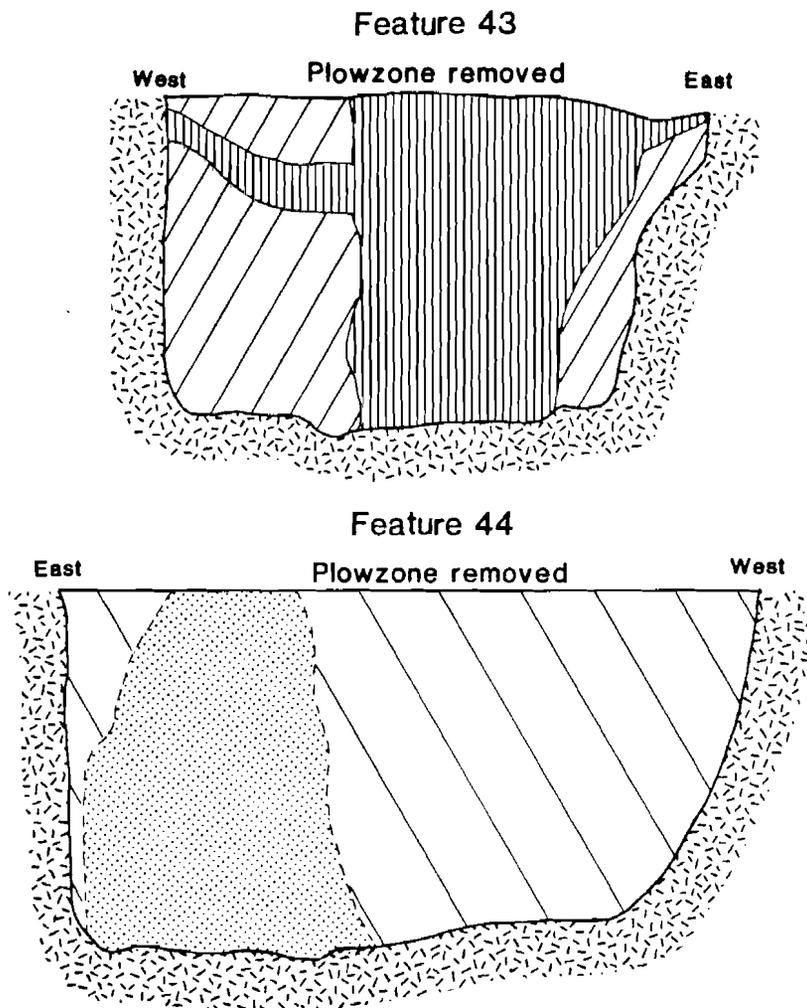
Features 43, 43A/44,44A compose the posthole and associated postmold features of the northernmost tie-beam pair of Structure I (Figure 20). Features 43 and 44 are the holes dug by the builders into which were erected structural support posts. A mottled combination of displaced subsoil and darker soils derived of organic materials such as bone and carbon defined the outlines of these postholes. Once the builders had installed the support posts into the ground, presumably in the form of tie-beam pairs, the holes were re-filled, perhaps with much of the same soil removed during the digging of the hole and probably with additional nearby soils. Whatever the source of the posthole fill, artifacts were found throughout it. (Appendix IV provides a complete inventory of artifacts from intact deposits.)

Both posthole features were considerably larger than the well-defined molds of structural support posts (Features 43A and 44A) which were contained within each posthole of this tie-beam pair. Feature 43 was of a rectangular shape and measured approximately 3.5 feet long and 2.5 feet wide with the long axis parallel to the length of the structure (Figure 20). Feature 44 was more irregularly shaped, measuring 3.2 feet long by approximately 3 feet wide. In this case, the long axis was arranged parallel to the width rather than the length of Structure I. Upon excavation by cross-sectioning, both postholes displayed fairly straight sides and flat bottoms (Figure 24). The postmolds (Features 43A and 44A) were found to be approximately 1 foot in diameter and were excavated to the bottoms of the postholes. In fact, the postmold at the northwest corner of the structure (Feature 43A) appeared to protrude very slightly through the bottom of the posthole and may be evidence that this support post had settled gradually under the weight of the structure. Several flat rocks were located between the bottom of the postmold (Feature 44A) and the floor of the posthole (Feature 44) at the northeast corner of Structure I. These could be stone shims deliberately placed beneath the post to raise it slightly.

Both of the postmolds appeared oval at the surface of the features suggesting that the entire lengths of the logs had not been dressed, although the uniform size of the postmolds also suggests that the posts may have been shaped to some degree. Neither postmold was located exactly in the middle of the posthole and this could indicate that the posts of the tie-beam pair had to be maneuvered around somewhat during the framing of the structure. These postmolds were located 8 feet apart, defining the width of Structure I.

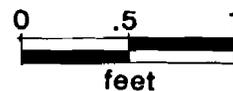
In addition to these postmolds, oval, post-like, dark, soil discolorations were also observed within each posthole (Features 43B and 44B) at the plowzone-subsoil interface. However, excavation revealed that neither of these features was more than an inch or two deep, making it seem likely that both may be the result of non-cultural disturbance such as the burrowing of rodents or the displacement of rocks originally within the

FIGURE 24  
 Profiles of Features 43 and 44  
 (Structure I)

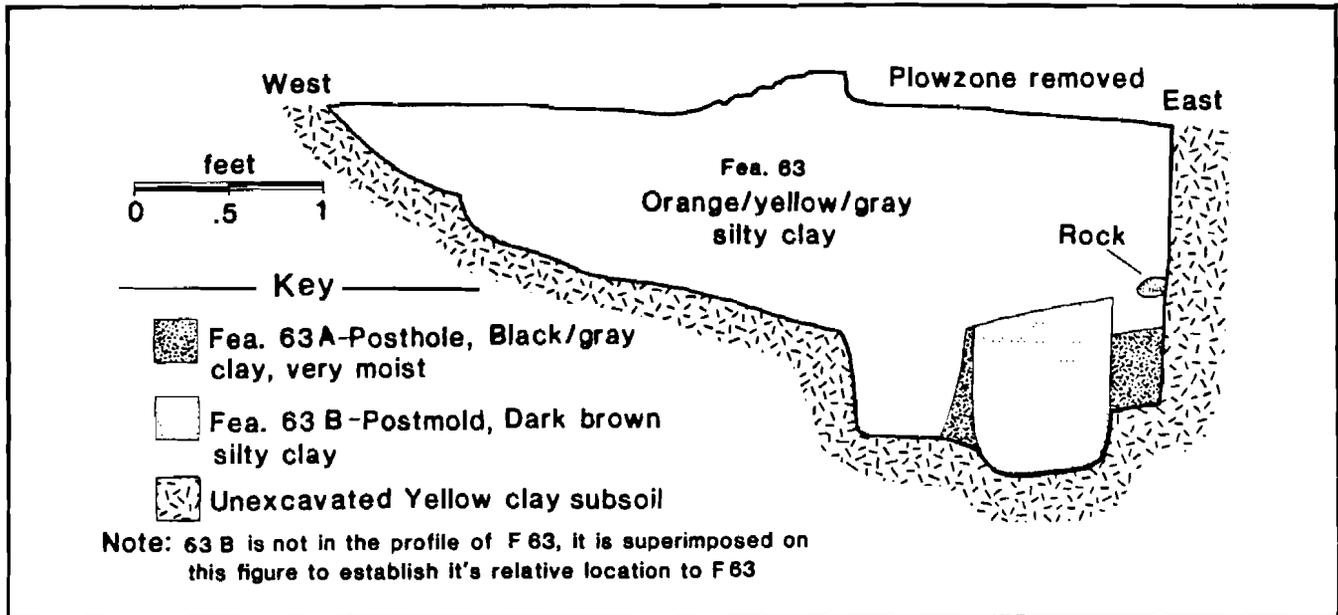


Key

-  Fea. 43 Posthole—Mottled brown silt loam with artifacts, carbon and brick flecking; orange brown clayey silt loam (clay, gravels, and pebbles increasing with depth)
-  Fea. 43A Postmold—Brown silt loam with artifacts, carbon and brick flecking, very few gravels and pebbles
-  Fea. 44A Heavily mottled light to dark brown silt loam that is darker, more heavily mottled and less compact than surrounding feature fill
-  Fea. 44 Medium brown silt clay loam feature fill homogenously mottled with variations of brown. Carbon and brick fleckings throughout
-  Unexcavated yellow brown clay loam subsoil



**FIGURE 25**  
**Profiles of Features 63, 63A, and 63B**  
**Structure I**



also be the remains of additional, shallow wood shims placed under the corners of the structure, the very bottoms of which were all that survived plow disturbance.

Features 63, 63A, 63B and 47, 47A form the central tie-beam pair of Structure I although this was not immediately apparent, because Features 63A and B, which formed a tie-beam pair with Features 47, 47A (Figure 20), were overlain by Feature 63, a large, uniformly dark, curvilinear-shaped feature measuring approximately 12 feet long by 3.5 to 4 feet wide. Feature 63 was basin shaped, and was quite shallow along the edges. However, in the center of the feature, the dark, organic deposit reached a depth of approximately 1 foot below the surface of the feature. Sherds of scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware and redware, burned bone, and possible daub fragments were recovered from the surface of Feature 63 during the Phase I/II test excavations.

Upon excavation, a posthole and associated mold feature (Features 63A and B) were found centrally-located beneath the overlying fill of Feature 63. The posthole fill was a predominantly darker, mottled, loosely-packed soil mixed with gray, ashy deposits and large chunks of carbonized wood, and was different from all other postholes of Structure I, which appeared as intrusions of displaced orangish subsoil with smaller amounts of darker organic material. The posthole (Feature 63A) was approximately 2 feet square with straight sides and a flat bottom (Figure 25). Feature 63A was unlike all other postholes of Structure I in one important respect: the walls and floor of the feature appeared to be reddened as if by extreme heat.

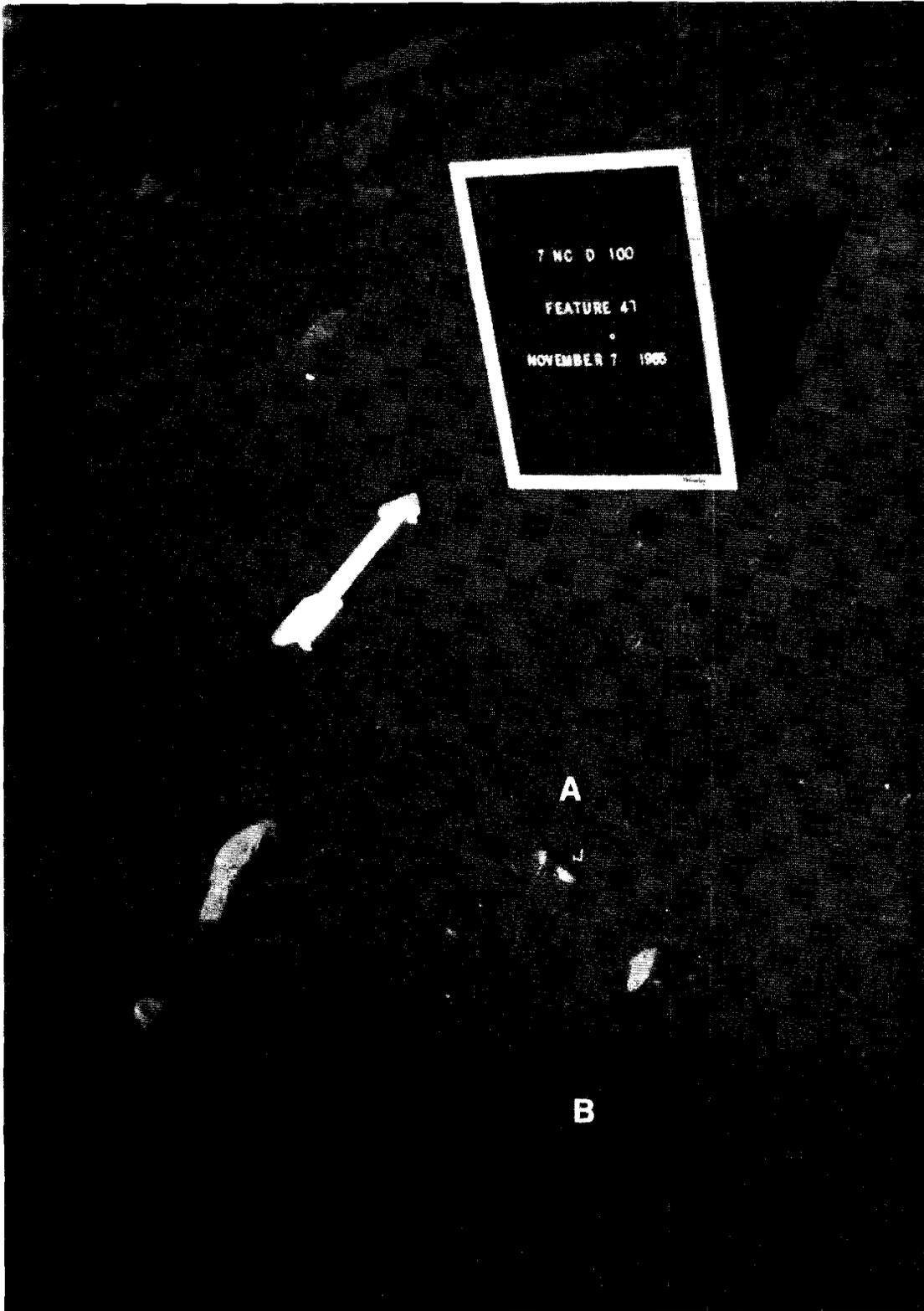
Nowhere else on the entire site was this phenomena present to the degree that it was observed here. Feature 63A was also oriented at the same angle as Feature 43A.

Features 63, 63A, and 63B all contained artifacts. The vast majority of material recovered was brick fragments and although many of these were small, eroded pieces, several are large, more complete sections of brick. The location of this posthole 8 feet south of Feature 43 and 8 feet west of Feature 47 clearly indicates that it is an element of Structure I, being the west wall member of the central tie-beam pair (Figure 20). It is difficult to interpret the relationship between Features 63, 63A, and 63B. Because only the bottom 8 inches of the posthole/mold feature could be detected, it appeared as if the feature above this point had been intruded and incorporated into Feature 63, implying that the posthole pre-dated the larger, curved intrusion of Feature 63. The shape of Feature 63, the large pieces of brick from within it, and the concentration of plowzone brick (by weight) above it could indicate that this feature is hearth related. This would indicate that Structure I was the site of some type of domestic activity, probably as a dwelling or detached kitchen. If Feature 63 is not hearth-related, then it seems likely that it could be related to the destruction of Structure I which may have been destroyed by a fire centered around the west member of the central tie-beam pair of the structure.

Not only was the east member of the central tie-beam pair less obscured than its counterpart on the west side of the structure, but the definition of the posthole (Feature 47) was the clearest of any of the postholes of Structure I (Plate 3). This hole measured approximately 2.3 feet long by slightly under 2 feet wide with the long axis parallel to the length of the structure. The posthole fill was similar to that observed in the postholes at the northwest and northeast corners of the structure (Features 43 and 44). However, Feature 47 contained far more artifacts than any other posthole of Structure I including several large conjoinable redware sherds from well within the feature fill, suggesting that they were deposited at the time the hole was re-filled. This posthole also displayed a flat bottom and straight sides to a depth of 1.7 feet below the surface of the feature, as did the postmold (Feature 57A), which appeared oval in plan view and had a diameter of approximately 1 foot.

Features 55, 55A/57, 57A and 57C and Features 31, 31A/57, and 57B were all located at the south end of Structure I and suggest the presence of two tie-beam pairs in contrast to the aforementioned northern and central tie-beam pairs which appeared as single units (Figure 20). Features 55, 55A/57, 57A and 57C are thought to represent the original south end of the structure as the postmolds were located 8 feet from the postmolds of the central tie-beam pair and at the same orientation established by both of the previously described tie-beam pairs. The postholes appeared as mottled intrusions in much the same manner as the other structure-related posthole features of Structure I (with

PLATE 3  
Posthole, Feature 47, Planview



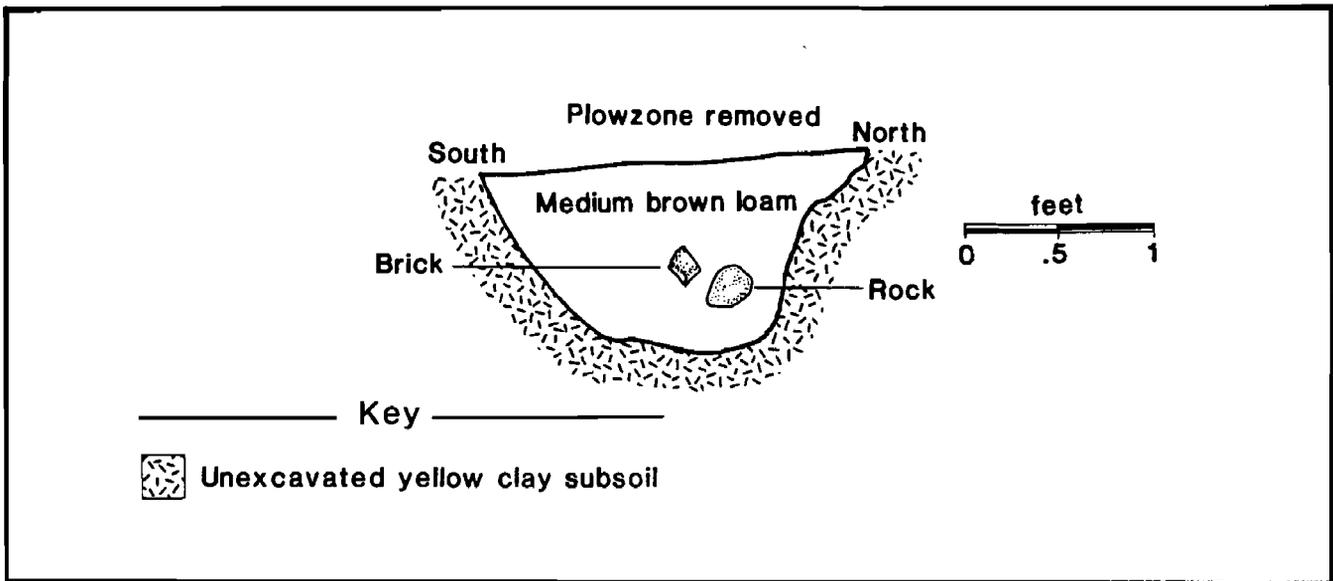
the exception of Feature 63A).

Feature 55 had an irregular shape, measuring approximately 2.5 feet long by 2.2 feet wide. The walls of this posthole were not as straight as those of some of the other postholes, although the floor was as flat (Figure 26). Most artifacts were of the very small variety, although a mangled pewter spoon was found at the bottom of the posthole. Only a hint of a postmold (Feature 55A) was present at the surface of the posthole, suggesting that perhaps this post had been pulled from the ground. This vague evidence of a post was located in the south end of the posthole. Feature 55 was also not as deep (1') as any of the other postholes of Structure I, including its counterpart on the east side of the structure, Feature 57.

On the east side of the structure, evidence of post remains was abundant. The impressions of two postholes were clearly contained within Feature 57 at the surface of the posthole, one at the north end (Feature 57A) and another at the south end (Feature 57B, Figure 27). Feature 57A is thought to have been paired with Feature 55A, forming the original southernmost tie-beam pair of Structure I. Not only do the locations of the two posthole/mold features suggest this, but their depths also indicate that these features represent contemporaneous elements of this tie-beam pair. Although the postmold (Feature 55A) in the southwest corner of this structure was not observed in the profile to the bottom of the posthole (Feature 55), the depth of the latter feature is comparable to the depth of the clearly-defined postmold in the southeast corner of Structure I (Feature 57A).

At a depth of approximately 1' below the top of the postmold (Feature 57C), a rectangular feature was encountered. Both the shape and soil texture suggested that it was a separate feature and this feature is thought to represent the remains of a rectangular wood block that was placed in the north end of this posthole and upon which the actual post rested. In fact, a carbonized remnant of this block was found at the base of the feature (Plate 4). This block had been apparently fire-hardened before placement in the posthole. This could account for its burned appearance. Although this portion of the posthole (Feature 57) reached a depth comparable to those observed among the postholes of the northernmost and central tie-beam pairs, the depth at which the round post mold ended and the squared off feature emerged is similar to the depth of the related posthole (Feature 55). It is unclear whether the post (Feature 55A) at this corner of the structure was set directly into a prepared hole like those of the northernmost and central tie-beam pairs, or if it rested upon a block like its counterpart at the southeast corner of the structure. Whatever the case, the lack of a well-defined postmold suggests that it had been pulled out at one time, indicating that this tie-beam pair was once disassembled and replaced. This supposition is corroborated by the locations of replacement and enlarged postholes with postmolds located south of the posts of the original tie-beam

**FIGURE 26**  
**Profile of Feature 55**  
**(Structure I)**



**FIGURE 27**  
**Profiles of Features 57, 57A, 57B, and 57C**  
**(Structure I)**

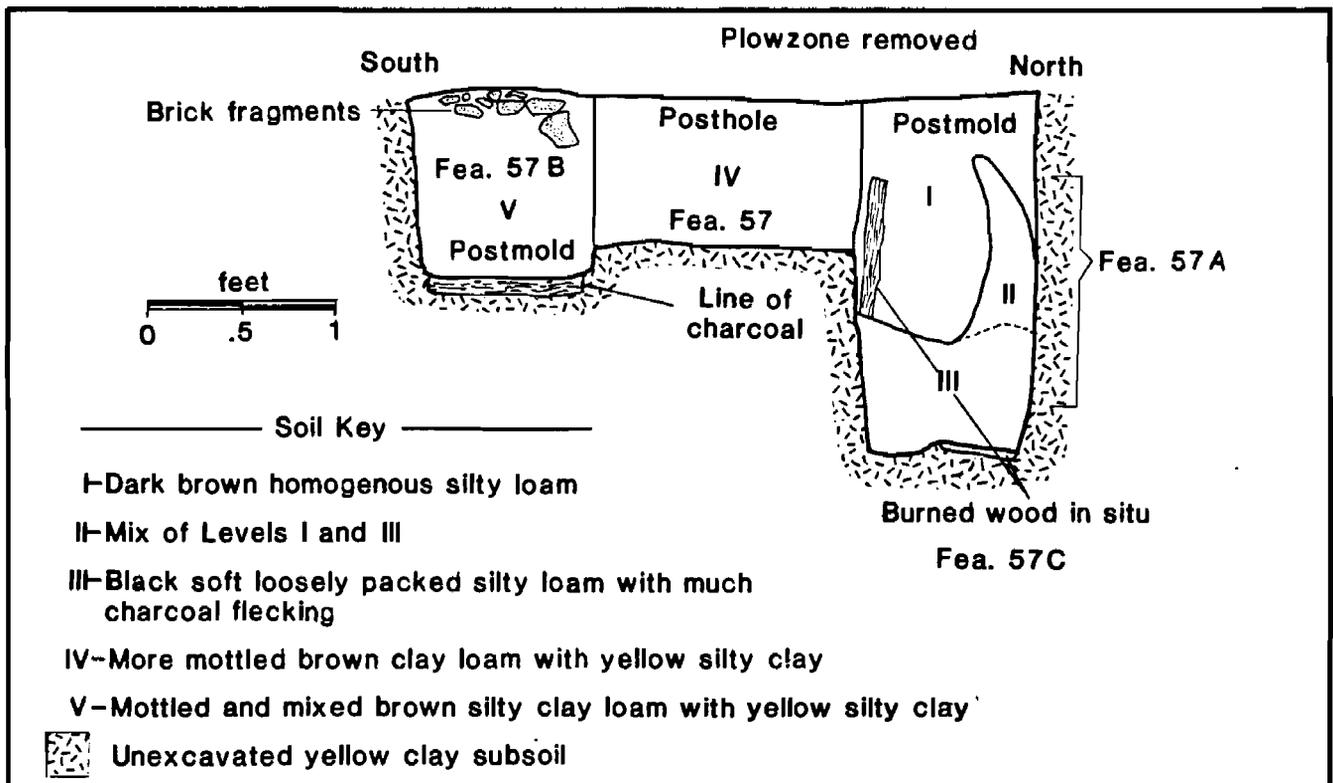
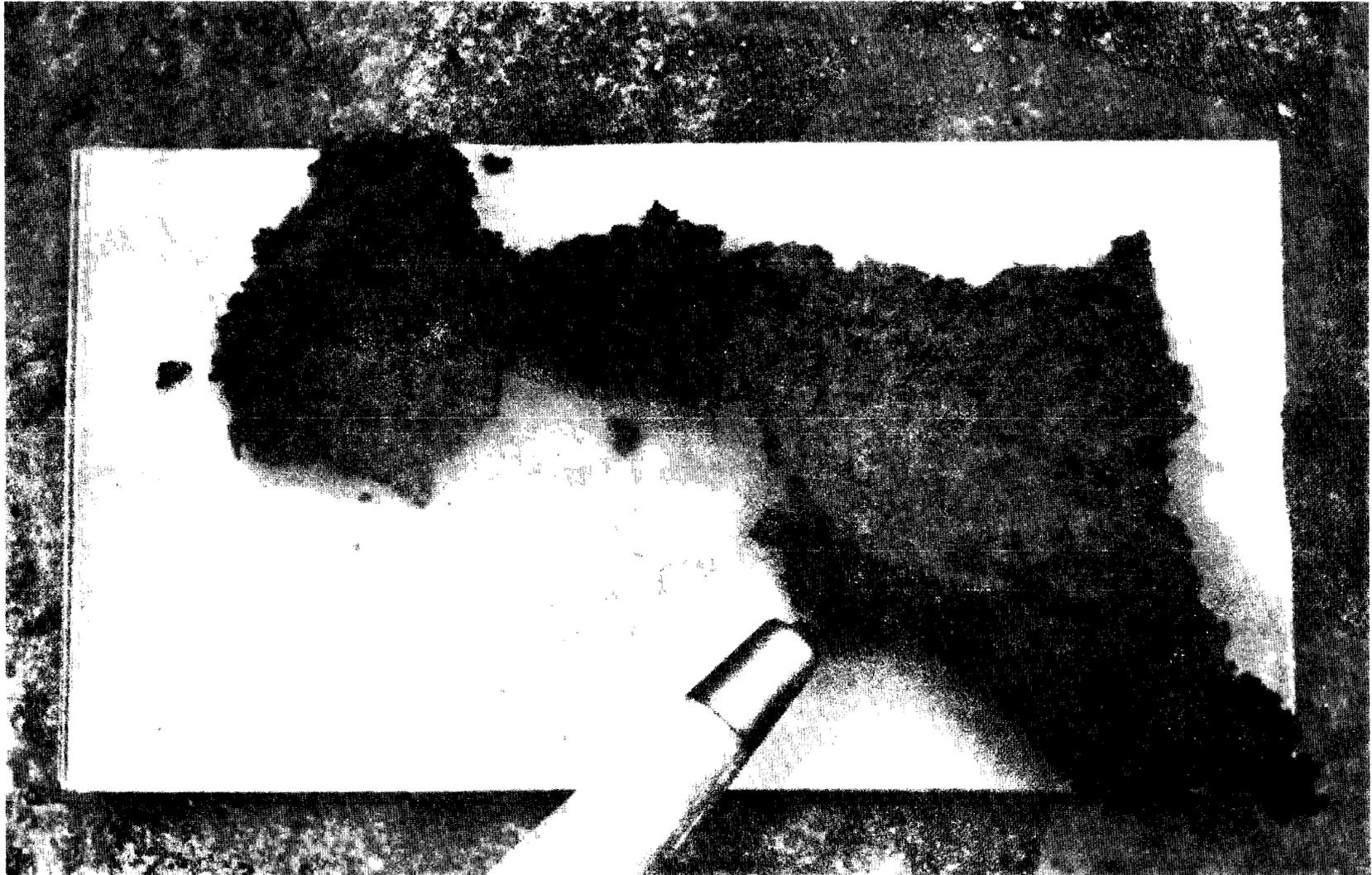


PLATE 4

Wood from Posthole, Feature 57



pair (Features 55/55A and 57/57A and C).

Feature 57 measured slightly more than 4' long by 2.4' wide with the long axis parallel to the length of the structure. The elongated nature of Feature 57 suggests that it was enlarged to accommodate a replacement post (Feature 57B), the mold of which was clearly defined in the south end of the posthole. In profile this postmold had a diameter of 1' and it was located approximately 2' south of the other postmold (Feature 57A) in this posthole. It was also located slightly outside (east) of the other postmold in this hole. Whereas an existing hole was simply enlarged to facilitate post replacement at the southeast corner of Structure I, a separate hole (Feature 31) was dug for this purpose at the southwest corner. Like Feature 57B, the postmold (Feature 31A) in this posthole was located slightly outside, or in this case, west of the original postmold at this corner (Feature 55A). This posthole was also smaller (2' long by 1.6' wide) and not as deep (1') as the postholes of the north and central tie-beam pairs, although the long axis is parallel to the length of the structure (Figure 20). This depth is comparable to that of Feature 57B, its counterpart on the east side of the replacement tie-beam pair.

Two pairs of postholes were evident at the south end of Structure I (Figure 20) suggesting that at one time a tie-beam pair was replaced. These features are unique among all such structure-related posthole/mold features of Structure I in several regards. For example, only a slight trace of a postmold (Feature 55A) was found in the posthole thought to be the original southwest corner of the structure (Feature 55) suggesting that it was not left to decompose in the ground. The definition of its counterpart on the southeast corner of the structure (Feature 57A) was much clearer and upon excavation was found to rest upon what appeared to be a separate, rectangular feature thought to represent the remains of a hole-set wood block upon which the post rested. This is not thought to be evidence of club-footed posts, or posts not dressed for their complete lengths and with the more substantial undressed section in the ground (Carson et al. 1981), for two reasons. First of all, the color and texture of the soils suggest they are separate entities. Secondly, although these features are not as deep as those of the northern and central tie-beam pairs, the depth of Feature 55 is comparable to the depth of Feature 57A. Thus, Features 55, 57A, and 57C are thought to be contemporaneous features defining the original southernmost tie-beam pair of the two bay Structure I because they are aligned at the same angular inclination as that established by the northern and central tie-beam pairs (Features 43, 43A/44 and 44A and Features 63A, 63B/47 and 47A).

Four pairs of structure-related posthole features were found although one element of one of these units (Features 63A and 63B) was obscured at the surface of the subsoil by a larger associated feature (Feature 63). However, the relationship among these features is not clear and prone to speculation. Because the

walls and floor of the posthole at this location (the west side of the centrally-located tie-beam pair of Structure I) appeared to have been subjected to extreme heat, the overlying elongated disturbance (Feature 63) may be the product of a fire. Although fragments of burned clay and fairly large pieces of broken bricks were among the artifacts recovered from Feature 63, and although a concentration of fire-cracked rock was found throughout Feature 64, the suggestion that these features may be related to a hearth is speculative, for there is no intact evidence to this effect. The overall distribution of brick in the plowzone revealed a concentration in association with this area of the site and could be very indirect evidence of a hearth. The great volume of sooted brick, mortar, plaster, and other demolition debris recovered from a nearby well shaft (Feature 17) indicates that there was a brick hearth somewhere nearby. Feature 63 and possibly Feature 64 thus represent the only disturbances near enough to a structure and large enough to even remotely suggest the presence of a hearth. If these features represent all that remains of a hearth, then the hearth was completely destroyed. It is impossible to determine whether this destruction was accomplished at the termination of the occupation of the site or during the approximately 130 years of subsequent plowing.

In addition to the posthole/mold features which defined the dimensions of Structure I, seven oval non-cultural disturbances with diameters ranging from 7 inches to nearly 1.5 feet were located within the area encompassed by Structure I (Figure 20, Features 41, 42, 45, 46, 58, 60, and 61). Two similar features were found near the southwest corner of the structure (Figure 20, Features 54 and 59). However, neither of these very ephemeral discolorations were very deep. Nor did they contain any artifacts. Therefore their origin is unclear and it is unlikely that these features are related to the historic occupation.

Upon excavation, the profiles of several oval features (Features 42, 45, 58, and 60), which consisted of uniformly dark loam, indicated the likelihood that most of these features were natural disturbances. These features contained neither the amount, nor the variety, of material found in the structure-related postholes. Furthermore, these features occurred sporadically and not in patterns on line with the walls of the structure. Therefore, they are not evidence of earthfast studs located between hole-set framing posts as has been observed on other sites (Carson et al. 1981:149-151). It can also be noted that there was no evidence of trenches for embedded studs or sills apparent. If studs and sills were used, they apparently were so shallow as to have been completely obliterated by post-occupation plowing. Archaeological evidence suggests that Structure I did not have a raised floor on interrupted sills.

Several midden deposits were also located adjacent to Structure I (Figure 20, Features 65 A-D). Features 65A-D were initially discovered during the Phase I/II limited test excavation. Soil augering had indicated that this feature was fairly large (Custer et al. 1985) and after excavation, this

feature was found to be one of the largest single features encountered during data recovery excavations, ranging from over 11 feet long by nearly 8 feet wide at its longest and widest points (Figure 20).

Like Features 63 and 64, the Feature 65 complex was found to consist of uniformly dark brown silty loam with cobbles, brick fragments, weighing approximately 21 pounds (the equivalent of the combined weight of 4 whole bricks), and carbon flecking evident across its surface. The edges of the feature meandered in several directions, forming a number of oblong, rounded protrusions extending outward from the center of the soil discoloration. In this regard, the shape was also similar to that of Features 63 and 64.

Excavation of Feature 65 revealed the presence of 5 oval, basin-shaped pits ranging in depth from approximately 0.5 foot to 1.33 feet. The largest of these features consisted of an oval pit centrally located within the larger, feature area. Feature 65 had a maximum diameter of nearly 5 feet, and in profile the feature appeared to be a single deposit of dark brown silty loam which persisted to the bottom of the feature (Figure 28). The feature was approximately 2.5 feet deep before the top was truncated by post-occupation plowing and the variety of material recovered remained consistent throughout the profile. Appendix IV provides a complete inventory of artifacts from the Feature 65 complex.

In order to define the nature of this large feature, it was sectioned into east and west halves. Four inches into the excavation of the west portion of the uniformly dark brown feature fill and in the vicinity of the southwest corner of the feature area, sterile subsoil was observed below a shallow "bridge" of feature fill, clearly indicating the presence of two distinct pit features (Plate 5). This smaller feature was designated Feature 65A and was located south of the larger Feature 65 (Figure 20). The profiles of both features were found to consist of one natural level of dark brown silty loam, although the fill of Feature 65 was also characterized by ash and carbon flecking. Artifacts consisted predominantly of brick fragments, large redware sherds, nails, wine bottle fragments, and poorly preserved bone. Excavation of the east sections of these features defined the overall shapes of these disturbances with Feature 65 being a fairly circular soil discoloration with a maximum north-south diameter of approximately 7.25 feet and a maximum east-west diameter of slightly more than 7.33 feet. Feature 65A was of a more oblong shape, measuring approximately 2.5 feet north to south by approximately 3.5 feet east to west and reached a depth of slightly under 0.83 feet (Figure 28).

The excavation of the east portion of Feature 65 also revealed an edge of a third feature (Feature 65B) which was not apparent at the plowzone-subsoil interface. Like Feature 65A, it appeared as a protruding extension of the large, irregular-shaped feature area (Figure 20). Like Feature 65, Feature 65B

FIGURE 28

Profiles of Features 65, 65A, 65B, 65C, and 65D  
(Structure I)

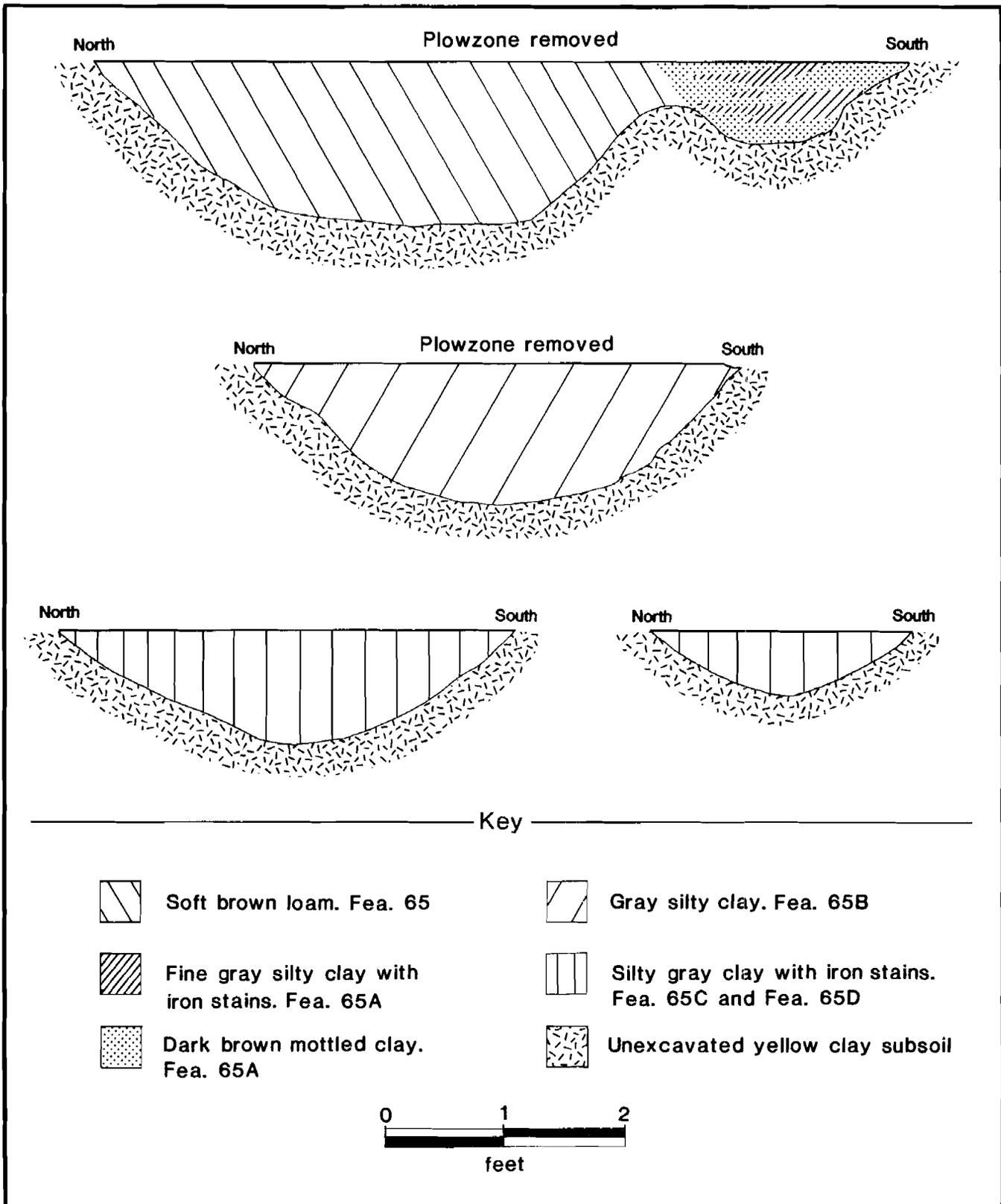
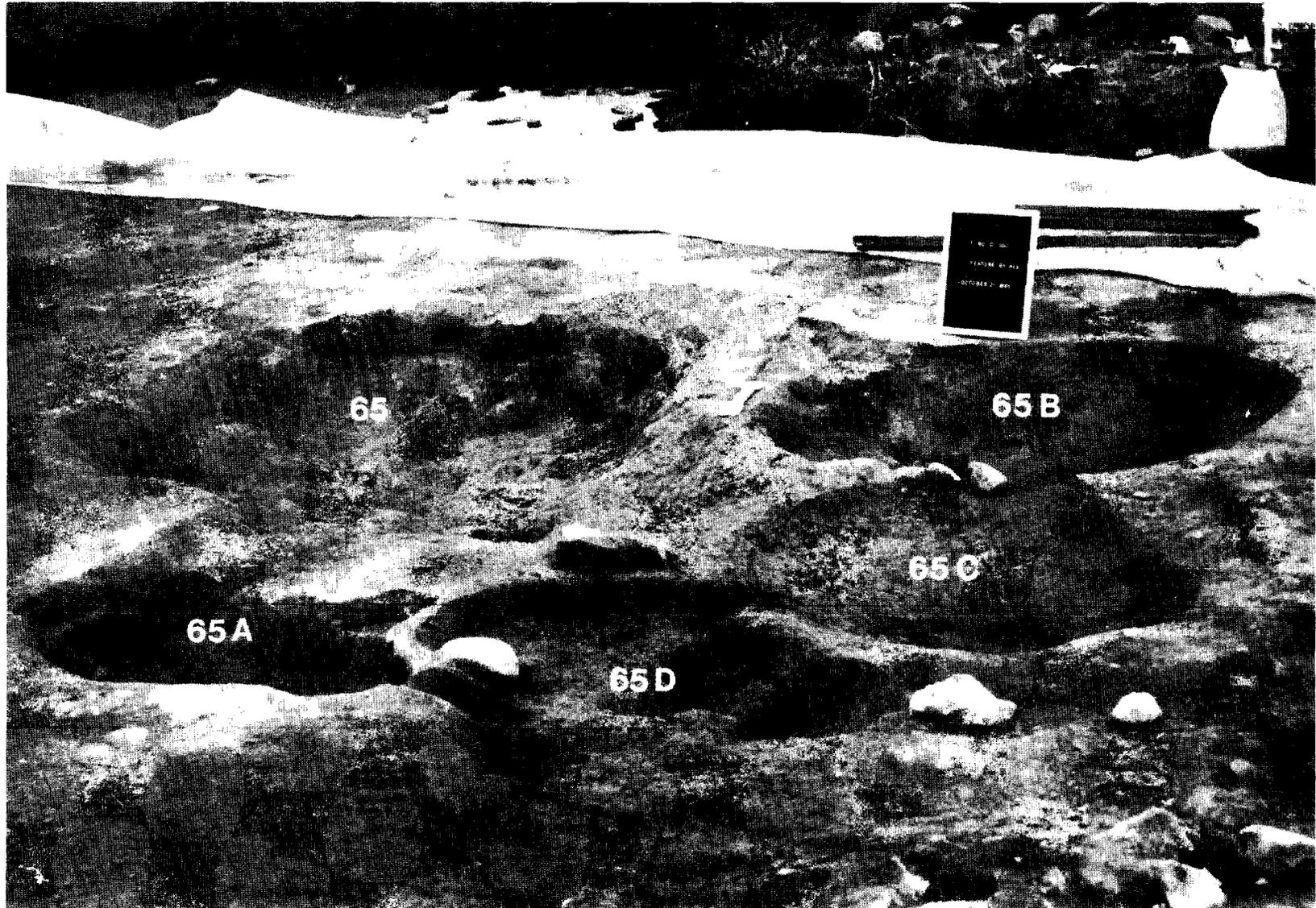


PLATE 5

Feature 65 Complex, Planview



was roughly circular and had a maximum north-south diameter of approximately 4 feet and a maximum east-west diameter of about 4 feet 3 inches. An artifact assemblage similar to that of Feature 65 was also recovered. Feature 65B consisted of one natural level of dark brown silty loam with bits of carbon observed throughout the fill and reached a depth of just over 1 foot (Figure 28). A distinct band of lighter (orange/tan) mottled soil with carbon flecking encircled the north and east edges of the darker, main Feature 65B deposit (Figure 20) and this soil varied in thickness from approximately 0.5-1 foot. Its shallow nature suggests that it may be the result of slope-wash into the pit.

Two more distinct pit features were located within the Feature 65 complex after the first three features (Features 65, 65A, and 65B) had been excavated. The edge of one of these, Feature 65C, was readily visible south of Feature 65B and south and east of Feature 65 (Figure 20). Feature 65C had a maximum north-south diameter of just under 4 feet and measured slightly over 4 feet from east to west. The oblong shape of the feature was similar to that of Feature 65A. Upon excavation it too was found to consist of one natural level of dark brown silty loam containing a variety of material similar to that found in Features 65 and 65B. Feature 65C reached a depth of approximately 1 foot and was similar in profile to 65B (Figure 28). Also, a thin lens of gray silt with iron oxide stains and occasional brick and carbon flecking first appeared at the edges of the dark feature fill at the approximate mid-point of the features vertical extent. This lens was slightly deeper at the bottom of the feature and indicates slope-wash while the pit was still open.

An additional smaller, yet distinct, pit (Feature 65D) became apparent upon the excavation of approximately 3 inches of the uniformly dark fill of Feature 65C. Located south of this feature, this additional intrusion displayed an oval shape with a maximum north-south diameter of slightly over 2 feet and a maximum east-west diameter of just under 2 feet (Figure 20). Feature 65D also consisted of a single deposit of dark brown silty loam with carbon and brick flecking observed throughout. It was the most shallow of any of the five pits, and reached a depth of only 0.5 foot. Gray silty slope wash was also apparent at the bottom of the feature. Few artifacts were recovered from this feature and these are all very small brick fragments.

The Feature 65 complex consisted of the only features encountered at the entire site which are substantial enough to suggest that they were shallow, unlined subterranean storage pits. It is significant that these features were located within Structure I. If these features do represent small root cellars, then either loose planks, or a ground-laid roof were likely to have been placed over the holes (Carson et al. 1981:184).

In summary, the primary archaeological evidence for Structure I are three pairs of postmold/hole features and two

large and possibly storage related features (Features 63 and 65) to the west. A simple pattern of two 8' square bays made up of three tie-beam pairs (Features 43, 43A/44 and 44A on the north end, Features 63A, 63B/47 and 47A in the center, and Features 55, 55A/57, 57A and C on the south end) defines a structure 16' long and 8' wide. Hole-set vertical posts and tie beam construction is indicated and a later log or wooden frame upon wooden block addition over the two large features is suggested. This addition enlarges the structure to approximately 24 X 18 feet. Evidence of a domestic structure is seen in the evidence of a hearth and possibly a brick chimney, possible root cellars, and a high concentration of domestic artifacts within the architecture and occupation related features associated with the structure and within the plowzone above it. Such evidence of a domestic component is not seen anywhere else at the Whitten Road site.

## Structure II

Structure II is defined by three paired postmold/hole features arranged in a simple pattern of two 10 X 11 feet square bays (Figures 19 and 21). Structure II is located south of Structure I and both the construction and orientation (27 degrees west of 1985 magnetic north) of the three paired postmold/hole features indicates a structure separate from Structure I. Upon excavation these features were found to be unlike the previously described posthole/mold features of Structure I, being generally smaller and fairly rectangular in shape, not as deep, and usually lacking postmolds. Rather than seating the actual posts, these holes may have contained wood or stone blocks upon which the main support posts rested (Carson et al. 1981:153), although the evidence for this is not as clear as it was at the southeast corner of Structure I.

The paired arrangement of these features also suggests reverse or bent assembly but the characteristics of the features do not necessarily corroborate this. The absence of postmolds may also indicate that if posts were in the ground, they were completely removed from all but one of the postholes (Feature 27). Although it is possible that these features were contemporaneous with the features of Structure I, the differences between the two sets of paired features including angular orientation and elevations suggest that two separate structures may have been in existence. This second pattern which consisted of Features 27, 27A/118, Features 110/119, and Features 116/120 will be referred to as Structure II.

Features 27, 27A and Feature 118 (Figure 21) provide evidence of one additional tie-beam pair. These postholes were located approximately 12 feet south of the tie-beam pair formed by Features 55, 55A and Features 57, 57A, and 57C and from 8.5 to 9 feet south of the tie-beam pair formed by Features 31, 31A and Features 57, 57B. Features 27 and 118 were located 10 feet apart from one another, whereas three of the four tie-beam pairs of Structure I measured only 8 feet between related postmolds. Features 27 and 118 were also substantially smaller than Features

43, 44, 47, and 57, as were Features 31 and 55.

Upon excavation, Feature 27 was found to have a diameter of slightly under 2 feet and was found to be significantly shallower than any of the first six postholes of Structure I but of a comparable depth (slightly over 1 foot) as that observed in Features 31 and 57B. In profile, Feature 27 had straight walls and a flat bottom, and the impression of a post measuring approximately 0.75 feet in diameter was clearly evident from the top to the bottom of the hole (Figure 29). Small fragments of ceramics, bone, and glass were found in the posthole fill (Appendix IV), which was also marked by carbon and brick flecking and a mottling of subsoil with darker, organically-derived fill.

Several additional features were located near Feature 27 and it is unclear whether these disturbances are related to Structure II or if they are natural disturbances. Feature 26 the center of which is 2.5 feet west of the center of Feature 27 displayed a fairly oval shape and a diameter of slightly under 2 feet. The feature fill consisted of uniformly dark brown silty loam and contained artifacts (Appendix IV). This feature initially gave the appearance of a shallow, basin-shaped pit; however, the central portion of the feature assumed a rectangular shape characterized by straight walls at points approximately 1/2 foot east of the west edge and 1/2 foot west of the east wall (Figure 30). The rectangular portion was just under 1 foot in diameter and was about 1 foot deep, having a flat floor. The shape and location of this feature suggest that it is structure-related. However, the relationship between it and Feature 27 is unclear with regard to the chronology of these two features, although both are believed to be elements of the northernmost of the three tie-beam pairs of Structure II.

Another feature that may possibly be related to structural support at the northwest corner of Structure II is Feature 28 (Figure 21). Centrally located between Features 26 and 27, but slightly north of both, this feature had a diameter of slightly more than 6 inches. Although Feature 28 was only a few inches deep, the subtle inward curvature of the feature fill near the flat bottom coupled with its proximity to at least two other apparently post-related features (Features 26 and 27) suggests that this may be the mold of a post. However, this feature was found nearly 1 foot outside of and to the west of the conjectured west wall line of Structure II (Figure 21). It is more likely associated with an adjacent fence line which will be discussed following the description of structure related features.

Unlike Features 27 and 28, which were uniformly dark disturbances, Feature 30 was a very shallow intrusion characterized as an area of lighter-than-subsoil-colored mottling. This feature is aligned parallel to the apparent west wall line of Structure II and measured 2 feet 9 inches long by slightly less than 1 foot 6 inches wide and approximately 6 inches deep. This feature may be related to structural support because a postmold (Feature 30A) is present near the south end of

FIGURE 29

Profile of Feature 27  
(Structure II)

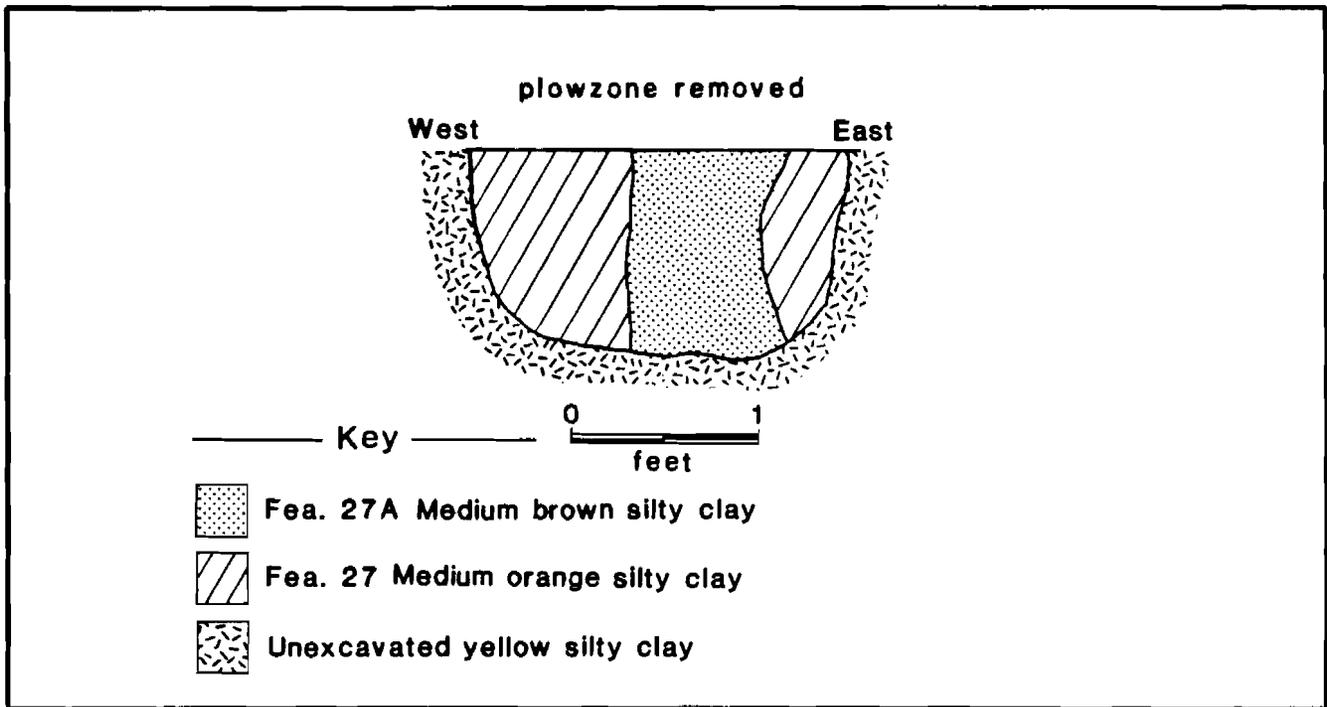
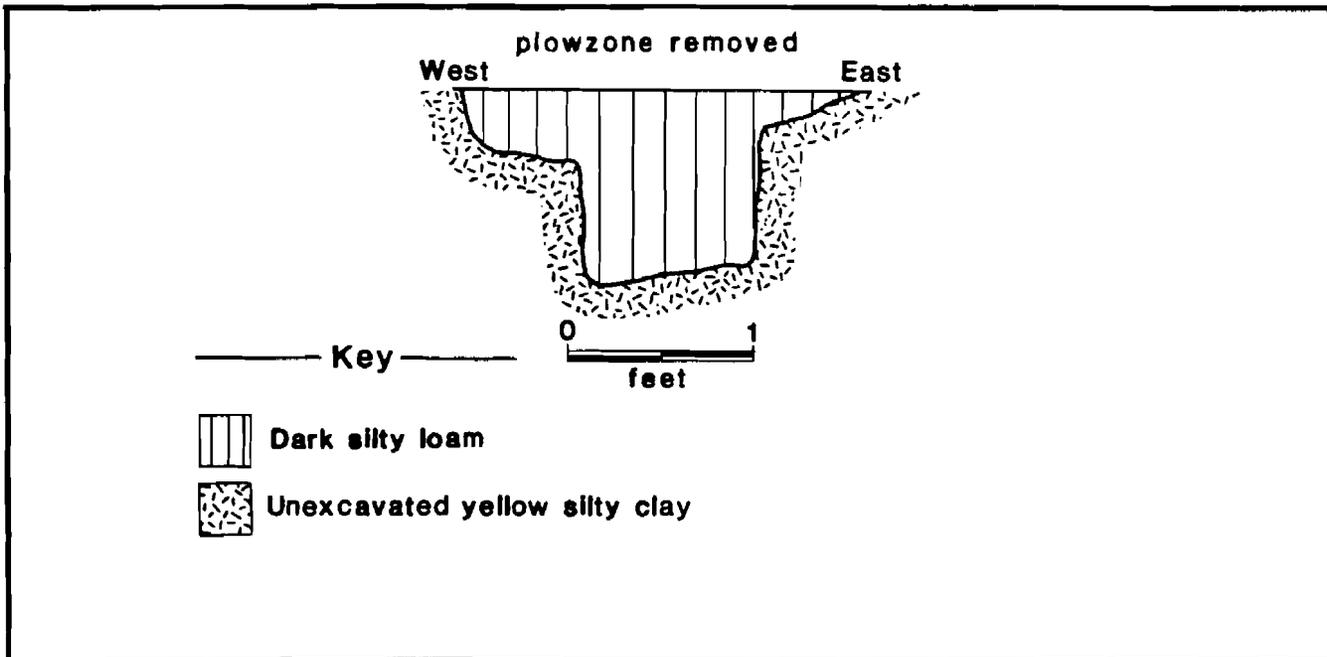


FIGURE 30

Profile of Feature 26  
(Structure II)



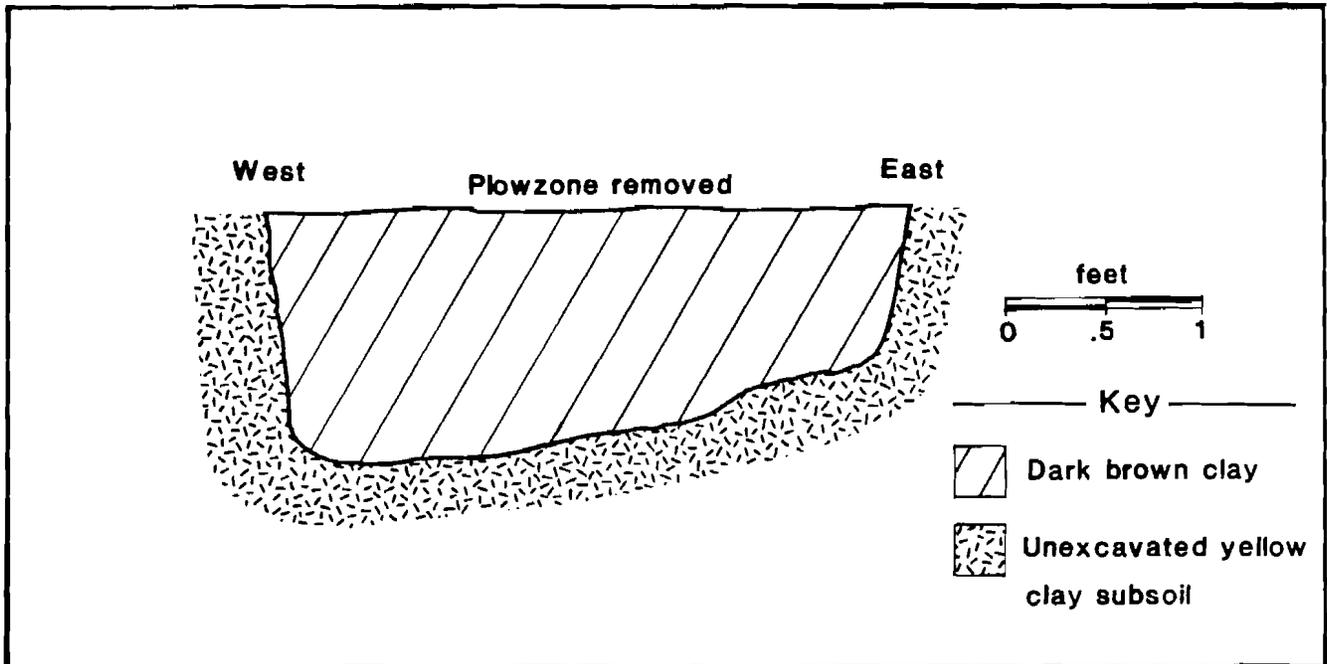
this trench-like feature. The postmold was well-defined in profile to the bottom of Feature 30, with straight sides and a flat bottom, however, the walls curved inward slightly at the base similar to Feature 27 (Figure 29). Artifacts were found in the postmold but were absent from Feature 30 (Appendix IV). Because it is located on line with the supposed west wall line of Structure II, Feature 30A could represent a trench-laid stud located slightly north of the main framing post at the northwest corner of the structure (Feature 27A) in order to provide additional support. Evidence of a similar feature contained within Feature 30 was located at the southernmost end of the trench-like disturbance and designated Feature 29 (Figure 21). This feature was also well-defined to the bottom of Feature 30 and may be evidence of another trench-laid stud at the northwest corner of Structure II.

Features 24 and 25 are oval, post-like disturbances located near the northwest corner of Structure II (Figure 21). Although the profiles of these features suggest that they represent postmolds rather than non-cultural disturbances, they are located outside of the conjectured west wall of the structure and like Feature 28 are related to posts of an adjacent fence line, which will be discussed in detail later.

Feature 118 (Figure 21) appears to be the related posthole at the northeast corner of Structure II, being paired with Features 27 and 27A and possibly also with Feature 26. Feature 118 was unlike any of the structure-related postholes discussed up to this point on either Structure I or Structure II. Rather than appearing as a mottled intrusion at the plowzone/subsoil interface, this feature consisted of a uniformly dark brown deposit, and whereas all other postholes exhibited an oversized quality in light of the size of the postmolds they contained, Feature 118 was rectangular in shape with a maximum diameter of about 1 foot 9 inches.

In profile, Feature 118 ranged in depth from slightly under 6 inches at the west edge of the feature to just over 6 inches at the east edge and consisted of one natural level bearing a variety of material similar to that found in the previously-described postholes. However, the floor of this feature was not flat as were the others, and sloped slightly downward from east to west (Figure 31). The trend of horizontal patterning of postholes of comparable depths observed among the posthole/mold features of Structure I is not evident among Features 27 and 118. Consequently, this pair of features seems to represent something other than construction involving hole-set upright structural framing posts at both sides of the tie-beam pair, particularly with regard to Feature 118. Although hole-set remains are evident in the posthole at the northwest corner of the structure (Feature 27A) in addition to several other features (Features 26, 29, 30, 30A) which may be related to additional structural support in this corner, none were found in Feature 118 at the northeast corner of Structure II.

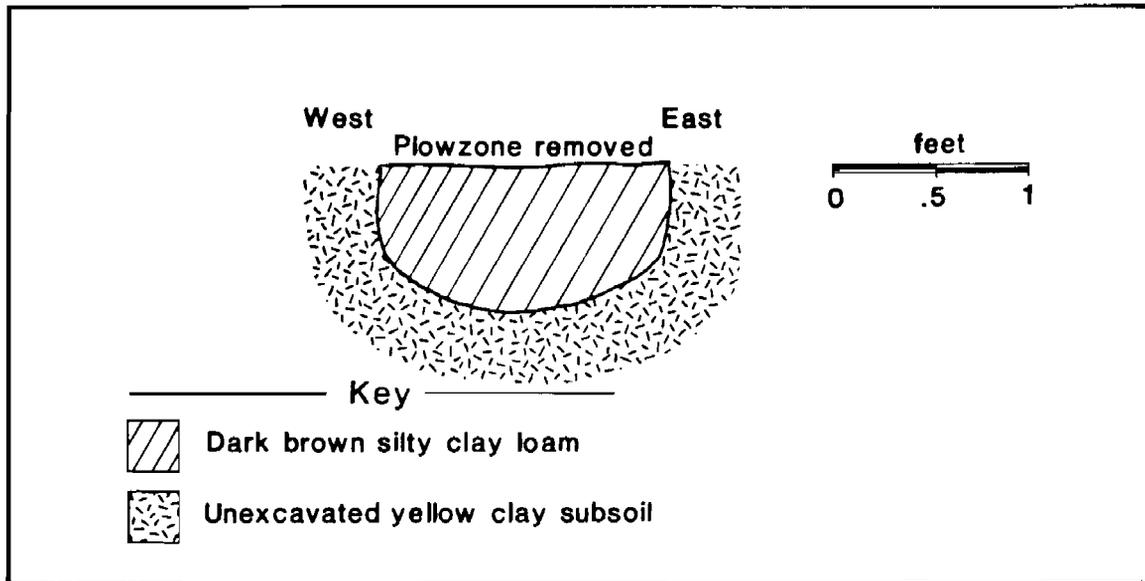
FIGURE 31  
 Profile of Feature 118  
 (Structure II)



This feature is clearly unlike any of the other structure-related postholes discussed to this point. The absence of a postmold suggests that the posthole may be indicative of a method of structural framing other than the placing of the main framing posts into prepared holes of comparable depth. The fact that Features 27 and 118 are not of comparable depths seems to preclude the possibility that both of these features contained contemporaneous hole-set posts. It is suggested that Feature 118 may represent the outline of a relatively shallow hole into which a wood block was installed, and upon which the upright post of the tie-beam pair at the northeast corner of Structure II was placed. The discrepancy among the depths of the prepared postholes could be rectified by simply building up the above-ground portion of the support-block to a point high enough to accommodate a level sill between the hole-set upright post (Feature 27A) and the post resting upon a block in a prepared hole, for which of course no evidence was found in the hole (Feature 118) in the form of a postmold. Neither was evidence of a block in this posthole found suggesting that the block may also have been removed. If Feature 118 is indicative of block construction, then the evidence is rather ephemeral with no signs of intermediate blocks between the main postholes (Carson et al. 1981:187).

Features 110 and 119 were similar to Feature 118 in size, shape, and definition and were located to the south of Features

FIGURE 32  
 Profile of Feature 110  
 (Structure II)



27 and 118 in an arrangement such to suggest that they marked the location of another tie-beam pair and an extension of the conjectured wall lines of Structure II (Figure 21). The center of Feature 110 was located exactly 10 feet south of the center of the postmold in Feature 27, although Feature 119 was located approximately 10.5 feet south of Feature 118. Like Features 27 and 118, Features 110 and 119 were located approximately 10 feet apart. Features 110 and 119 both consisted of smaller soil discolorations consisting of one presumably natural deposit of uniformly dark loam. These features also contained numerous artifacts (Appendix IV). Upon excavation, Feature 110 was found to exhibit both straight walls and a relatively flat bottom, reaching a depth of slightly more than 8 inches (Figure 32). Feature 119, though similar in shape to Feature 118, was found to vary from just under 5 inches to approximately 9.5 inches in depth with the west wall being fairly straight but with the east wall sloping in dramatically to form a more irregular floor. Both of these features are thought to be indicative of block construction.

A third pair of features (Features 116 and 120) were located approximately 20 feet south of Features 27/118 and 10 feet south of Features 110/119 (Figure 21). Although Features 116 and 120 occurred at the angle established by the locations of the Features 27, 118, 110 and 119, their morphological characteristics differ. Feature 116, located parallel to and south of Feature 110, consisted of a uniformly dark brown deposit similar to that observed in Features 110, 118, and 119 (Figures 31 and 32). Feature 116 was of an oblong shape, ranging from a

maximum length of approximately 5.5 feet to a maximum width of approximately 2.5 feet in contrast to the ovate to rectangular shapes observed in the other features. The length of this feature was also roughly parallel to the length of Structure II, and the inclination of the angle at which this feature lies tended toward that established by the pattern of the aforementioned features of Structure II. The walls of Feature 116 possessed a degree of variability similar to that observed among the Features 118 and 119 with one wall (west) found to be fairly straight while the other (east) displaying more curvature. The one natural artifact-bearing level varied in depth from 9 inches to 1 foot, and the floor of the feature was uneven.

Feature 120 was located opposite Feature 116 and aligned at an angle such to suggest it was a continuation of the conjectured wall line established by the alignment of Features 118 and 119 (Figure 21). Both Feature 120 and Feature 116 occur at angular inclinations identical to those initially observed among Features 27/118 and Features 110/119. Features 116 and 120, however, possess unique morphological traits which distinguish them from the other sets. While Feature 116 was oblong in shape, Feature 120 appeared as a large, oval soil discoloration with a diameter of just over 3 feet. Both features were easily twice the size of any of the aforementioned paired features that define Structure II. Feature 120 contained one natural, uniform, artifact bearing deposit that varied in depth from 0.5 to 0.66 feet. While the floor of this feature was generally flat, the curvature of the walls suggests that this feature represents the bottom of what was apparently a basin-shaped pit. In contrast, Feature 116 reached a depth of approximately 1 foot below plowzone, although this depth was not uniform across the floor of the feature.

The distance between these two features can also be considered to be a variant on the pattern established by the adjacent sets of paired features of Structure II (Features 27/118 and Features 110/119). Distances of approximately 10 feet were observed among both sets; however, the distance between the centers of Features 116 and 120, measured only 8 feet. The comparatively large sizes of this latter set of features is responsible for this different measurement, as a distance of 10 feet can be obtained if measurements are taken at the respective outer walls of the features. Variation among the distances among the other two sets of possibly related features is also observed if measurements are taken from their outer walls rather than their centers. Consequently, 10 feet is thought to be the average distance between the three pairs of similarly defined features.

Like Structure I, the paired features defining the dimensions of Structure II contained a wide variety of material, predominantly ceramics. The fact that basal sherds from a small redware vessel found at the northwest (Feature 27) and the southeast (Feature 120) corners of Structure II could be cross-mended provides additional evidence for the contemporaneity of

the features composing this set of structure-related remains.

The angular inclination of the features of Structure II is slightly less than that observed among the features of Structure I, and this appears to be indicative of two periods of construction. Therefore, Structure II may be a replacement of an earlier, more-impermanent one utilizing hole-set posts (Structure I). Framing a building upon hole-set blocks made for a generally better structure as the main upright support posts of each tie-beam pair were off the ground rather than in it. The use of hole set blocks has been regarded as an innovation in building technology (Carson et al. 1981:153).

In summary, Structure II at 7NC-D-100 is defined by three sets of spatially-paired features which like Structure I, form a simple pattern of two bays (Figure 21). The size of the bay intervals at Structure II are 10X10 feet, suggesting a structure whose greatest dimension was approximately 120 square feet. Structure II was underpinned by hole-set blocks, the locations of which are marked by the three pairs of features. In contrast, in Structure I the main support posts of each tie-beam pair were set into prepared holes. The features of Structure II were found to be generally small and shallow and consisted of uniformly dark, organically-derived fill in contrast to the larger, deeper, mottled posthole features of Structure I. The features of Structure II also lacked postmolds in most places, although at the northwest corner, post-like impressions were found not only within the main feature (Feature 27A) but also adjacent to it, suggesting either additional support or, post replacement. The absence of concentrations of historic ceramics and other domestic artifacts suggests that Structure II was not a domestic structure. This is supported by the relative lack of interior features (compared to Structure I).

### Structure III

Approximately 41 feet southwest of Structure II another pattern of structure-related posthole/mold features was discovered (Figures 19 and 22). This third patterned arrangement of such paired features will be referred to as Structure III, and was similar to Structure I.

The locations of these features associated with Structure III suggests that the postholes were arranged in a manner to accommodate sets of tie-beam pairs. Postmolds were clearly evident at the surface of five of the eight postholes of this structure. A sixth postmold was readily detected in the profile view of one of the posthole features, although it was not observed at the plowzone/subsoil interface. The alignment of this third set of features at an angular inclination of 26 degrees west of 1985 magnetic north is within 1 degree of the alignment observed among the pattern established by Structure I. This kind of similarity of alignment has been interpreted at other sites as an indication that sets of structural remains are likely to be contemporaneous (Kelso 1984, Manning 1983, and

Bernard Herman, personal communication 1986) and a similar interpretation is offered here. However, Structure III was also quite different from Structure I in several important ways. The most obvious difference was the size of the posthole features at the plowzone subsoil interface. Whereas Structure I was characterized by generally oversized postholes, Structure III possessed smaller, more regularly-shaped, rectangular postholes (Plate 6). The shapes of these features stand in contrast to the variation observed among the dimensions of the postholes of Structure I. Although Structure II was also characterized by postholes generally smaller than those found at Structure I, these features also displayed considerably more variation in shape than the postholes of Structure III.

Another significant difference observed was in the size of the overall pattern of posthole features. Structures I and II both consisted of three main sets of paired features. Structure I formed an enclosure measuring 16 feet long by 8 feet wide, and Structure II was comprised of three pairs of posthole features forming two bays, each measuring approximately 10 feet long by 10 feet wide. Structure III, however, consisted of four pairs of features, forming a three-bay structure. Like Structure I, the bay intervals appeared to be calculated both to and from the centers, or very near the centers, of the posts, rather than from either inner or the outer edges of the posts. Structure III measured 28 feet long by 10 feet wide with a central bay measuring 10 feet square being flanked on the north and south by bays measuring 9 feet long by 10 feet wide.

Features 77 and 34 represent the northernmost pair of Structure III's features. Feature 77 had a diameter of 1.20 feet and Feature 34 one of 1.25 feet. Feature 77 was also the first element of this pattern of paired postholes to be located, and it was found during the course of the secondary sampling procedure. Definition of these features was similar to that observed for the posthole/mold features associated with Structure I with the hole being readily distinguishable from the surrounding subsoil by both its mottled appearance and the presence of brick and carbon flecking. The postmolds consisted of uniformly darker, oval intrusions within the rectangular holes.

When cross-sectioned, these features were also found to be much more shallow than those of Structure I with Feature 77 being 0.49 feet in depth while Feature 34 was 0.45 feet deep (Figure 33). The postholes were not only shallow but also displayed very straight walls and flat bottoms. Postmolds were found to rest on these flat bottoms with that of Feature 77 (Feature 77A) having a diameter of 0.88 feet at the top and 0.64 feet at the bottom and Feature 34 containing a mold (Feature 34A) not discernible at the surface of the feature but evident in profile view ranging from 0.40 feet near the top to 0.30 feet at the bottom. The bottom of this mold also appeared to penetrate slightly into sterile subsoil (Figure 33).

PLATE 6  
Feature 77, Planview

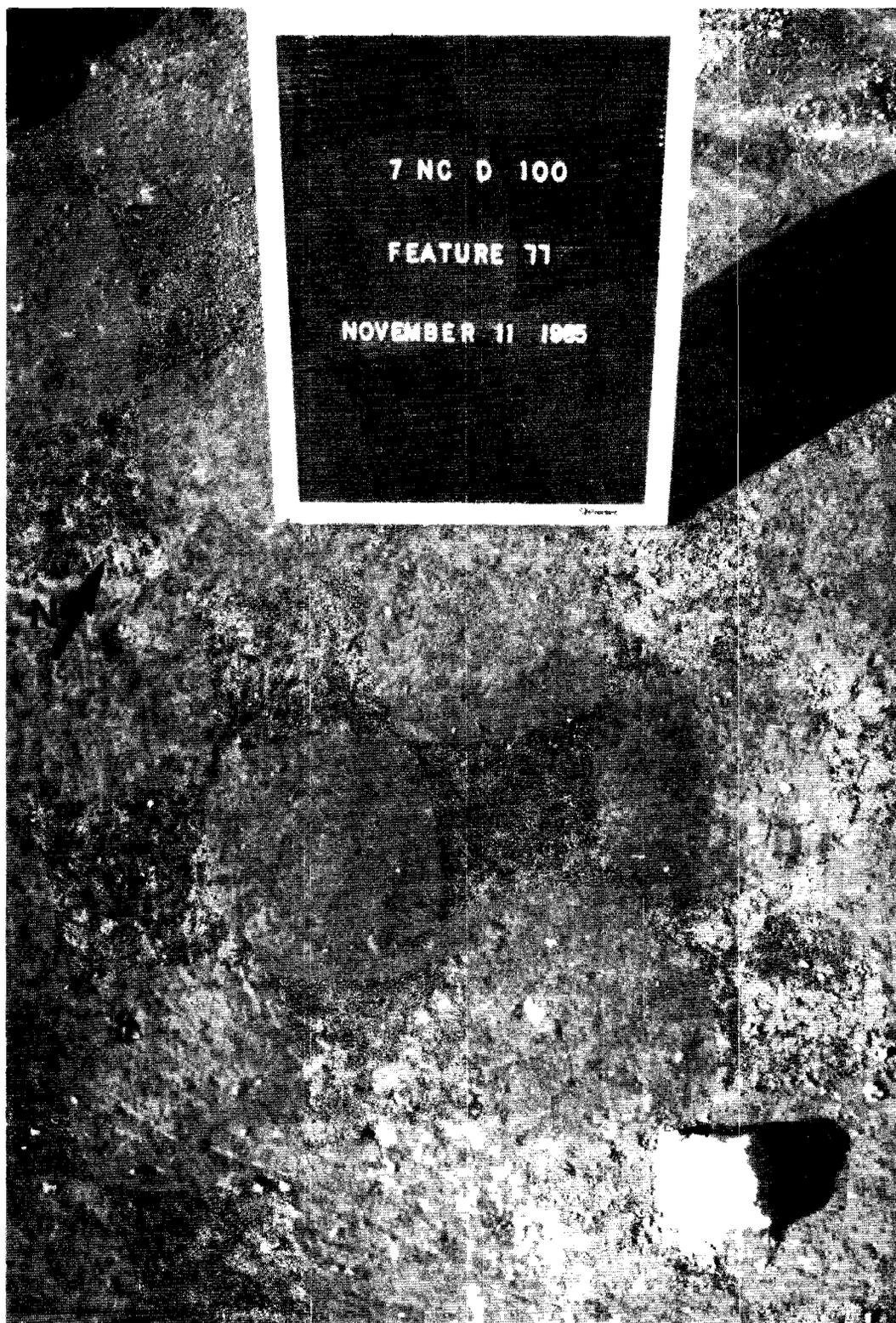
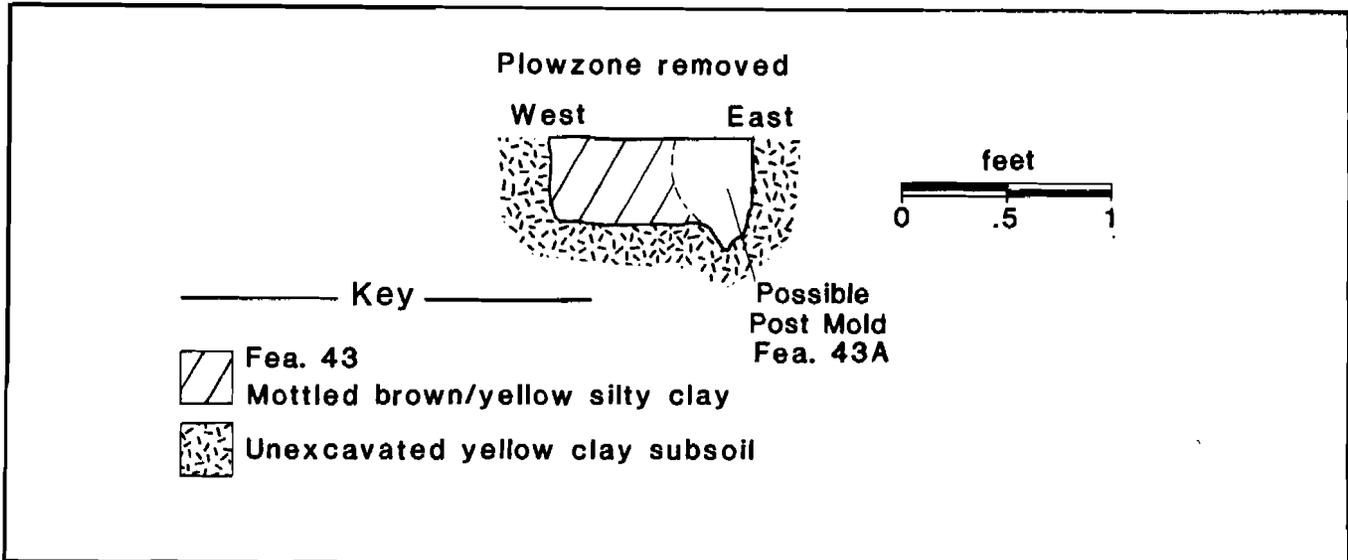


FIGURE 33

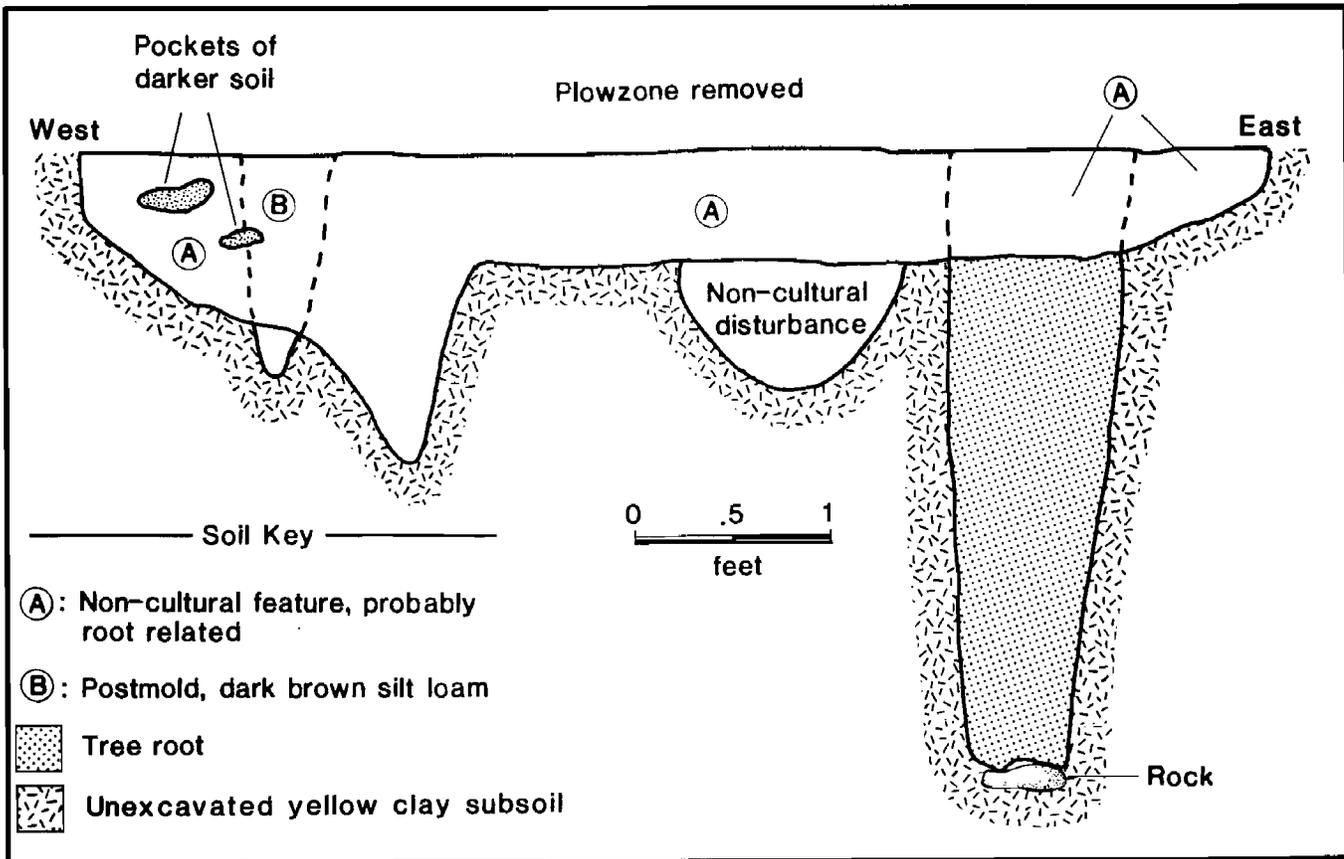
Profile of Feature 34  
(Structure III)



Features 78 and 33 form the second pair, and like Features 77 and 34, they were of comparable size and shape with diameters of 1.0 feet and 1.28 feet respectively. Definition of these features was the same as that described above. In profile view these features were found to be straight-walled and flat-bottomed. Feature 78 reached a depth of 0.75 feet and Feature 33 was 0.80 feet deep. Although post impressions could be seen within each of these holes at the plowzone-subsoil interface, that of Feature 78 had no integrity and quickly disappeared within the earliest stage of excavation. The post impression of Feature 33 (Feature 33A), could be seen in profile view to persist to the floor of the hole and had a diameter of .55 feet with this impression being fairly straight-edged and very flat-bottomed. No cultural materials other than brick and carbon flecking were found in Feature 78 and Feature 33.

Features 79 and 94 were located south and east, and parallel to the first two sets of tie-beam pair remains described above. Feature 79 had a diameter of 1.30 feet at its surface and upon excavation was found to have fairly straight walls and a flat bottom although the walls curved inward slightly near the base similar to Features 27 (Figure 29) and 118 (Figure 31). The feature reached a depth of 0.84 feet. Its counterpart, Feature 94, had a diameter of 1.05 feet with very straight edges and a very flat bottom at a depth of 1.0 feet. Neither of these postholes contained postmolds; nonetheless, both the shapes of the features and their locations are clear indications that they are elements of Structure III. The absence of postmolds suggests that the entire pair was removed from the ground soon enough after the termination of the occupation of the site to preclude its incorporation into the archaeological record.

**FIGURE 34**  
**Profile of Feature 80**  
**(Structure III)**



Features 80 and 102 make up the fourth and final set of remains of hole-set upright structural members related to Structure III. The definition of Feature 80 was marred by a large, non-cultural intrusion (Figure 22); however, in the profile view the outline of a posthole (Feature 80B) was evident in the west portion of the larger intrusion and had a depth of 0.90 feet (Figure 34). Unlike the other related postholes to the north, Feature 80 itself was subjected to some sort of non-cultural disturbance as evidenced by its rounded base which at one point tapers into a virtual point.

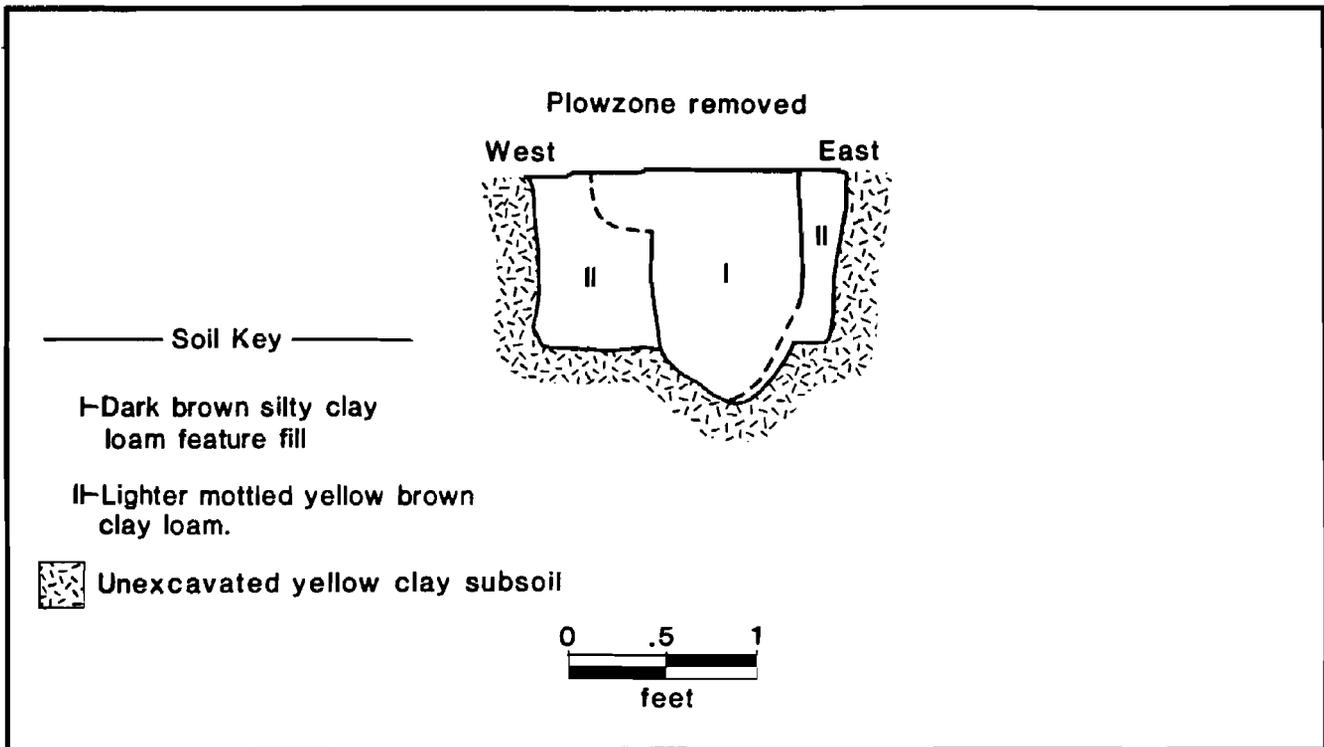
Feature 102, on the other hand, provided the clearest picture of a postmold within a hole of any of the features related to Structure III. This was also the only feature related to these structural remains to contain artifacts. At the surface this feature had a diameter of 1.55 feet and upon sectioning was found to have very straight walls and an essentially flat bottom at a depth of 0.88 feet (Figure 35 and Plate 7).

Features 97 and 97A originally appeared as a posthole/mold feature located along the east wall of Structure III

PLATE 7  
Feature 102, Profile



**FIGURE 35**  
**Profile of Feature 102**  
**(Structure III)**



approximately mid-way between Features 94 and 102 on the southernmost of the three bays (Figure 22). The feature was very shallow but nonetheless the postmold (Feature 97A) remained a distinct entity from Feature 97 to the bottom. Feature 97 was nearly one foot wider than any of the eight main postholes of the structure. The location of these features suggests that they mark the location of an intermediate support post on the east wall of Structure III, although it was not set as deeply into the ground as were the paired postholes.

The fact that the posthole features of Structure III are arranged in pairs which were dug to comparable depths does argue for construction in the form of post-and-tie-beam pairs. However, considerable irregularity is obvious among the locations of Features 33 and 34 (Figure 22), which raises the possibility that the upright posts of Structure III may have been set into the ground one post at a time rather than in the form of pre-assembled pairs. In any case, it is clear that the posts of Structure III are neither as large nor are they set as deeply into the ground as the posts of Structure I, suggesting that Structure III was a less-substantial structure than Structure I. The fact that concentrations of domestic debris were not recovered from the plowzone in areas adjacent to Structure III (Figure 9), may indicate that Structure III was not lived in, but rather was an outbuilding. Also in contrast to Structures I and

II, artifacts were conspicuously absent from the postholes at Structure III.

The arrangement of the bays of Structure III corresponds exactly with "the ideal English barn" recognized in a recent study of extant nineteenth century farmsteads on the Inner Coastal Plain of New Jersey (Manning 1983). The three-bay character of this structure also suggests that a double-crib barn, which is typical of the vernacular architecture of the region, may be represented (Herman 1982). In such a barn, the middle bay would be used for threshing grain while the side bays would be devoted to the storage of crops, although livestock may also have been kept in one of these. It is likely that loft areas above the bays were also used for storage. This study also indicates that while some farmers built sturdy, long-lasting barns, such as the massive stone "bank barns" characteristic of the Pennsylvania German area, it appears as if many more did not, and instead erected inadequate, haphazardly-constructed farm buildings. It is in this latter group, of course, that Structure III at the Whitten Road site would fall.

Manning also discusses the layout of farmsteads in her study, and one of the patterns that she observed is referred to as the "hollow square pattern" (Manning 1984; and Glassie 1968). The arrangement of the structures at the Whitten Road site corresponds well with this pattern (Figure 19), and the open area, which was fenced in, as is discussed below, was also the one area of the site to yield the greatest concentration of artifacts in the plowzone (Figure 8). Much of this is domestic debris such as ceramics, bottle glass, and table glass.

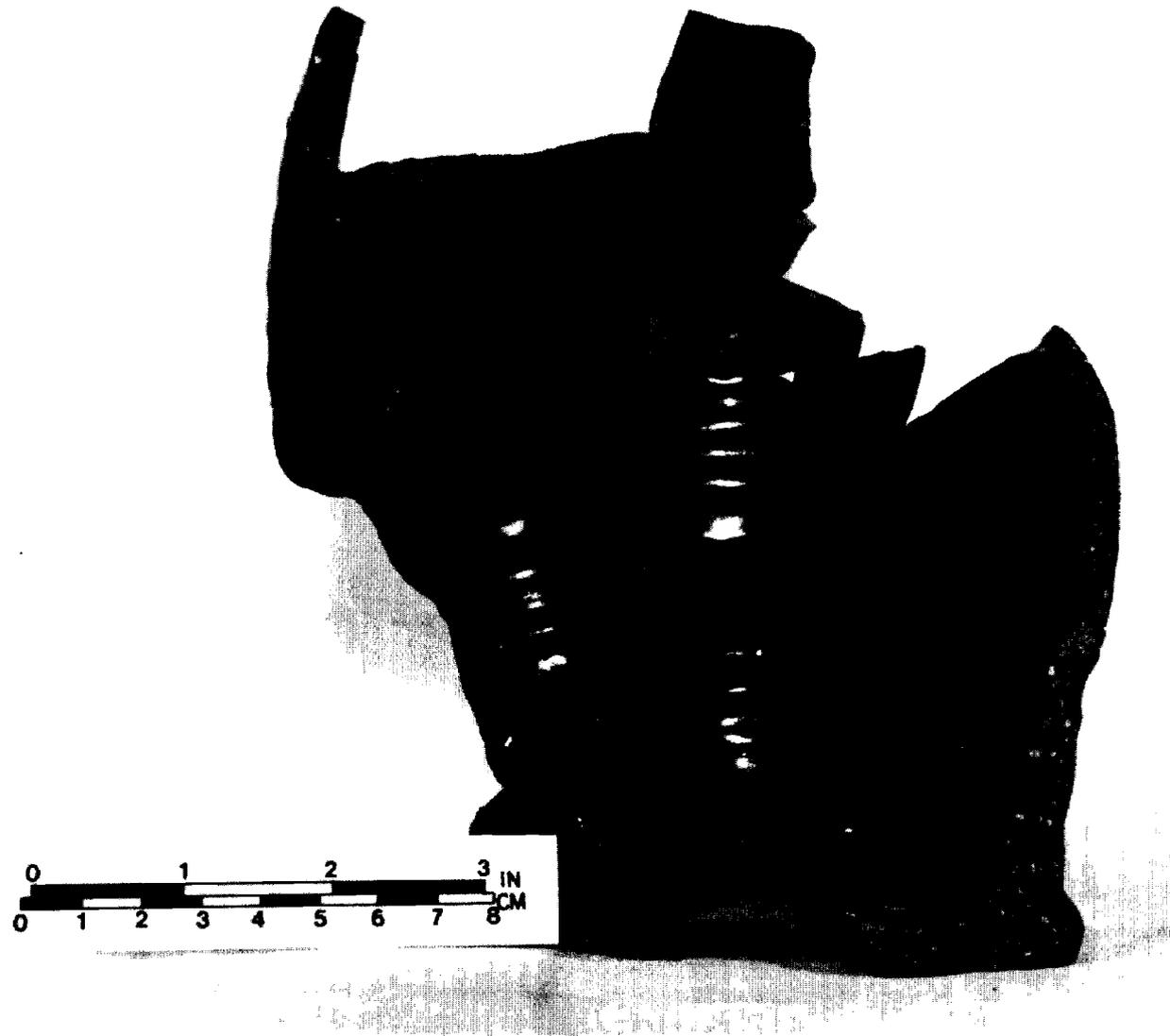
Several additional features were located near Structure III during the course of the intensive excavation and the most conspicuous of these was Feature 21, (Figure 36). Feature 21 differed from any other feature revealed through data recovery excavations in that it was somewhat intact within the plowzone and consisted of a compact cluster of rock which was oval in shape and rather large, measuring approximately nine feet in diameter (Plate 8, Figure 36). None of this rock concentration protruded above ground surface, but it was encountered within the top few inches of the plowzone and persisted throughout the entire depth of the plowzone. Once the feature had been exposed in its entirety, all of the rocks were mapped in situ. At this time it became apparent that the rocks rested upon a circular, uniformly dark soil which was clearly evident against the surrounding sterile orange clayey subsoil. Artifacts were also present among the rocks including several large conjoinable fragments of a Buckley-ware butter pot (Plate 9). In order to investigate the underlying dark feature fill, the rocks had to be removed, at which time they were measured and counted. Twenty-five cobbles measuring over eight inches in diameter were found as were 163 smaller or fragmentary cobbles. Of these, 124, or approximately 66% of the total were clearly fire-cracked.

PLATE 8  
Feature 21, Planview



PLATE 9

Reconstructed Buckley Vessel from Feature 21



Like the circular configuration of the rock which overlay it, the uniformly dark feature fill was approximately nine feet in diameter. Excavation revealed that this deposit was only slightly less than five inches (0.4 foot) deep at which point sterile subsoil was encountered (Figure 37). The subsoil here was unusual in that it was mottled with iron oxide staining and took on a uniformly gray hue, suggesting the presence of water at a shallow depth. The bottom of this feature is not, however, near the natural water table. This uniformly dark soil contained very few artifacts and the majority recovered from the feature were found among the cobbles. The dark, shallow impression into the subsoil may actually have been produced by the weight of the rock rather than by the excavation of a pit.

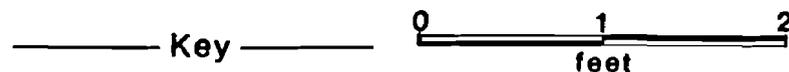
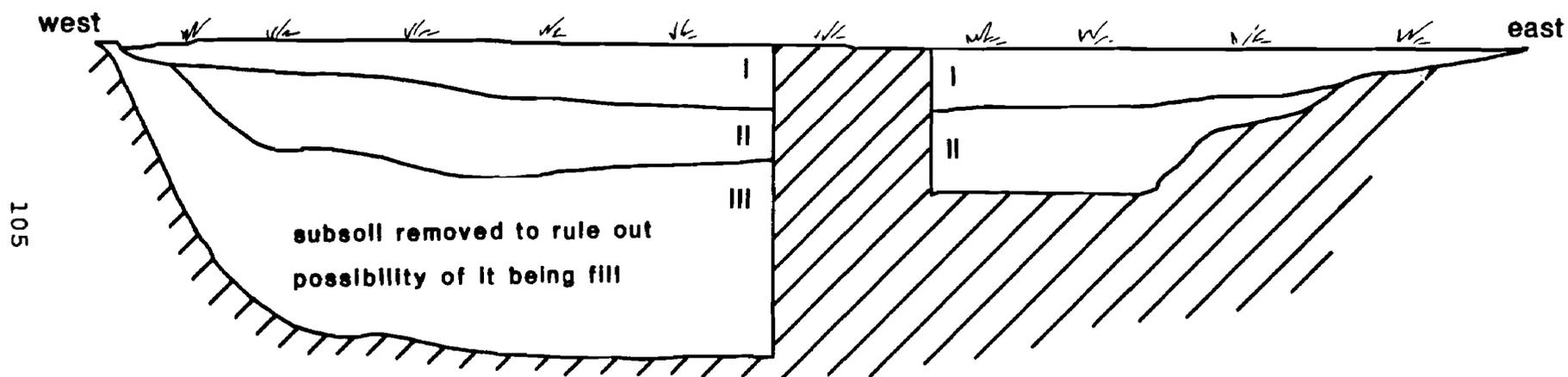
It has been suggested that this feature may possibly relate to the heating of rocks to boil water for the removal of hair from hog carcasses (Henry Miller, personal communication 1986). In fact, oral history in southern Maryland records this practice. The faunal analysis of material recovered from several of the features at the Whitten Road site, to be described in more detail later, indicates that Sus scrofa, the domestic pig, is the species represented most frequently in the sample of faunal remains. The proximity of this supposed pig-boiling pit to Structure III may also be an additional indication that this outbuilding, or a portion of it, may have been used as a slaughter-house and was designed, generally, to serve this and other needs of the farm.

A trench-like feature, Feature 35, was located even closer to Structure III, and measured 11.60 feet long by from 1.60 to 2.80 feet wide (Figure 22). Upon cross-sectioning, this feature was found to consist of brown gravelly loam that contained no artifacts. A narrow band of lighter tan-brown mottled soil that also contained no artifacts but with a scant amount of carbon flecking was present along the north edge of the darker main feature fill and may be an indication of slope wash into the trench. The proximity of the trench to the structure suggests a definite relationship between the two. The trench may have been utilized to accommodate the run-off of either excrement of livestock within the structure or water run-off from above or around the structure.

Feature 36, a fairly large, oval feature with a diameter of 3.20 feet was found slightly south and west of this trench. In profile, this fairly flat-bottomed pit ranged in depth from slightly over one foot in the west to just under one-half foot in the east. It consisted of one deposit of homogeneously dark brown gravelly loam quite similar to the fill of the trench and also containing no artifacts. The purpose of this feature is unknown.

Feature 37, another even larger oval feature with a diameter of over ten feet, was located within six feet of the west wall of Structure III and approximately twelve feet to the south of the aforementioned trench that seems to be in some way related to the

FIGURE 37  
Profile of Feature 21  
(Structure III Complex)



- Key
- I. brown silt loam with a few pebbles and artifacts, carbon and brick
  - II. yellow ochre/brown silty clay with some iron staining and very little brick and carbon
  - III. tan/grey dense clay with iron stains (sterile subsoil)

structure (Figure 22). This feature was characterized by a complex mixture of dark organic soil and sandier soils apparently originating further down in the soil profile. This variety of displaced soils in and among a concentration of darker organic material full of carbonized wood, coupled with the irregular and meandering nature of the disturbance, suggests that this may well be the location of a tree-fall with the up-rooting of the tree resulting in the displacement and mixing of soils originally located deeper in the soil profile and the organic concentration characterized by carbon being the remains of the tree itself.

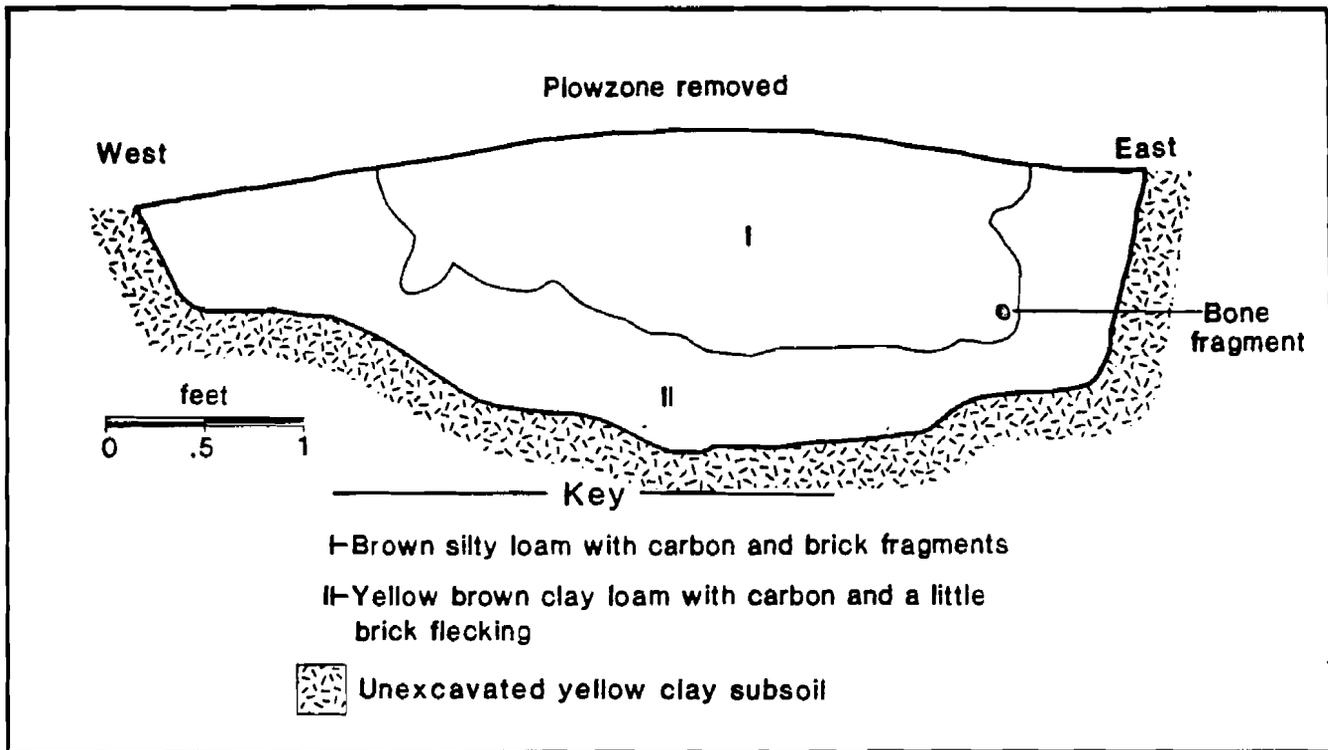
Features 19, 19A were located eight feet north of the north end of Structure III and slightly less than sixteen feet west and slightly south of Feature 21 (Figure 22). At the plowzone/subsoil interface, Feature 19 appeared to be an irregularly-shaped posthole, characterized by a mottled combination of displaced soils and darker soil derived from organic materials much like the definition of the posthole of Structures I and III. Feature 19A appeared as a uniformly dark deposit contained within Feature 19, although it too had an irregular shape. Located between the east and west walls of Structure III, these features were clearly not indicative of an additional upright, hole-set member of this structure due not only to their location but also because they were isolated and not paired with a like posthole/mold feature.

In profile, Feature 19 was slightly less than one foot in depth although it maintained its width of approximately two and one-half feet. The floor of the feature was also very irregular (Figure 38). Feature 19A was only approximately one-half foot in depth although it was also rather wide. However, the profile view also revealed that Feature 19A did not rest upon the floor of Feature 19, suggesting that the features were not indicative of a hole-set post. Artifacts including some small non-diagnostic faunal material and few oyster shells were concentrated in Feature 19A. Feature 19 may represent an excavated hole which was left open for a time before the deposition of Feature 19A, presumably in the form of refuse, occurred. Nonetheless the purpose of these features located adjacent to both Structure III and the pig-boiling pit (Feature 21) is not clear.

Feature 95 was located within Structure III near the junction of the central and southernmost bays (Figures 19 and 22). This feature was defined by a uniformly dark rectangular intrusion with a diameter of slightly more than one and one-half feet. The excavation of this feature, however, revealed that it meandered and tapered to a virtual point at a depth of approximately two and one-half feet. The feature contained no cultural materials and it is interpreted as being a natural disturbance.

Feature 96 was also located within Structure III near the point where the central and southernmost bays met (Figure 22). This feature had a diameter of slightly under one foot and it was

**FIGURE 38**  
**Profile of Feature 19**  
**(Structure III)**



just under one-half foot in depth. However, in contrast to Feature 95, it was fairly regularly shaped with straight sides and a flat bottom, although the west side was cut at a slight angle. It was unlike the postholes of Structure III in that it consisted of uniformly dark fill. No artifacts were recovered and the origin and purpose of this feature is unclear; however, it does appear to be a deliberate excavation rather than a non-cultural disturbance.

In summary, Structure III is represented by four paired posthole features, three of which contained clear impressions of posts. The shape and orientation of the postholes of Structure III suggests that this building was assembled in the form of post-and-tie-beam pairs, although these features possessed none of the classic characteristics of framing upon hole-set blocks, specifically, deeply excavated corner holes of variable depth and more shallow intermediate holes to support smaller blocks (Carson et al. 1981). The distinct lack of domestic artifacts within the features and plowzone above Structure III suggests that it was an agricultural outbuilding, possibly a stable, and not a domestic structure. This is supported by the location and orientation of the structure relative to Structures I and II and by the presence of Features 21 and 35 which have been interpreted as a pig butchering area and manure trench respectively.